

# ILLUSTRATED TIMES

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

We are now experiencing the effects of that decay of party, which everybody agrees to acknowledge, whether or not he agrees to bewail it. A Government, which has erred in its foreign policy and which has no domestic one, remains in power uncensured, for want of anybody to succeed it. Those who do not believe in it do not oppose it; those who wish to succeed it cannot shake it. The position is flattering to Palmerston, and (even more) humiliating to everybody else. It must sharpen his gay contempt for the political man, and it must confirm others in their belief of the apathy of the public. But, any way, the session wanes, and the Viscount triumphs. There may be negotiations going on with Mr. Dallas to adjust the American difficulty; but, in a few weeks, we shall have no means of knowing whether or no. The country will be at the mercy of any journal which chooses to invent an American assault on Ireland, or any other excitement, for the recess. It will be as well to prepare for whatever is likely to befall us during that period of darkness, when—as in a Polar winter—we struggle on with what little light we can get. Palmerston will then be almost as despotic as Napoleon; and whatever he does, the country will find itself responsible for.

It is the opinion of many people that Palmerston would have dismissed Mr. Dallas had his real wishes had their full swing. The game was quite intelligible. He would have thrown himself on the general John Bullism of the country on the ground that we had been insulted, and let the Yankees do their worst. We can easily see that timid and ordinary minds would shrink from this policy; but if the Premier did not adopt it, at least he has stuck to his anti-American course faithfully. He does not admit that he was in the wrong, or Crampton in the wrong, and yet he accepts the Yankee snubbing as if the Yankees were in the right. He must not play the daring game, but this is a dexterous one. Alarm nobody by retaliating on America, he says, and still preserve the appearance of having been in the right, for the sake of place. This is his word to his Ministry. But

the worst of it is, that, besides the danger which all double-dealing meets in the long run, this policy is apt to endanger the country too; for the more Palmerston feels that he has had to pocket an affront, the less likely is he to have really good feeling towards America. And it is better for a great country, like England, to have a candid, decided, and intelligible policy, than one which denies its errors in words and acknowledges them in fact—which maintains that an ambassador has behaved well, and allows him to be treated at the same time with indignity. Poor Mr. Crampton comes to his native land, like the "Scapegoat" in Mr. Hunt's picture to the Dead Sea, and his friends pretend to ignore his position altogether. He a scapegoat! Why, he is the pick of the flock! How much have we not heard of his abilities and his honour? Only, in spite of these qualities, he has got his country into a scrape, and has, unavenged, been kicked out of his situation.

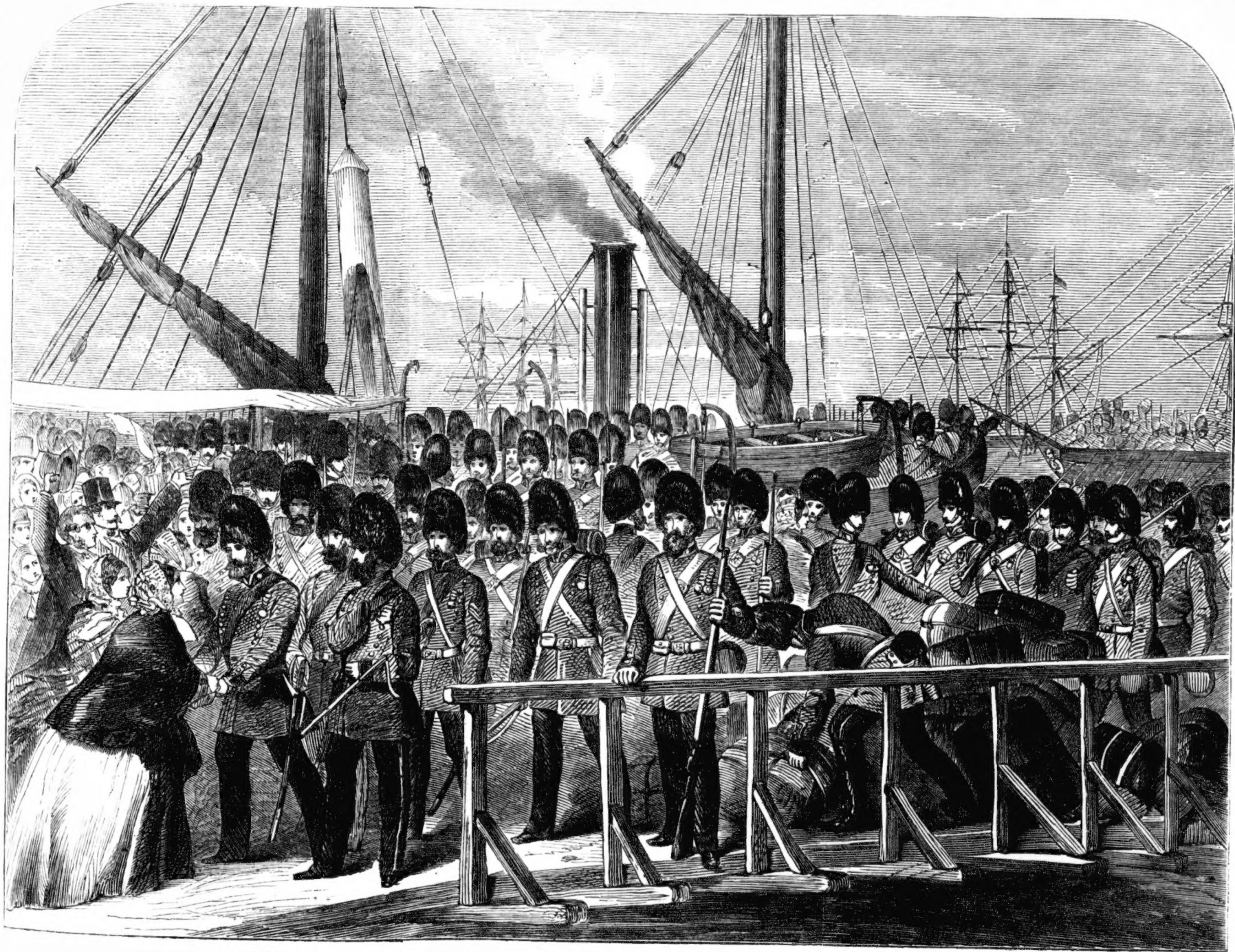
We wish people would, when they discuss the enlistment question, divide it into its proper divisions. It is a legal question, but it is also a political question. There is one point of American law, and one point of general political propriety. Now, we have held all along that the kind of business Mr. Crampton dabbled in was not a proper kind of business for her Majesty's envoy. Hertz and Strobel are probably all that they are called, but why meddle with them at first? And Mr. Crampton had been years in America! He must have known the hubbub he was risking; his wish for concealment shows that. He had surely the means of knowing all about the characters of the agents who applied. It was his business to represent all this to Clarendon at home; but, between them, they incurred the consequences deliberately. They apologised afterwards, and left off attempting to get recruits, but the offence had been committed; for the offence was not that the law had been broken only, but that it had been deliberately evaded.

One result of this discreditable business will be that we shall have more care taken in choosing men for the American diplomacy.

Perhaps there is not much talent going to choose from; and, certainly, the low tone of cynicism and epicureanism which prevails in England at present is not favourable to the growth of genius or earnestness. But there are degrees in everything. If we must get into scrapes, let us at least fall by dignified hands. Now-a-days we are betrayed into a mess by a nobody, and lose our cavalry at the hands of commanders unknown except through caricatures. The knowledge of these facts makes the Yankees confident; they know that last time we fought them we sent bunglers to attack them on shore, and, at sea, bad, weak frigates, under-manned and under-armed. They know that our blockade was so conducted as to allow them to get 250 sail of privateers out; and, inferior as they are in strength, they have a brisk self-confidence, which is a reproach to our apathy and mutual distrust.

Mr. Disraeli justly remarks that we ought to know why we are so often squabbling with America? We are afraid that there is a little jealousy, which demands great care; but it must be care, and it requires skill. At present there is no skill shown in avoiding quarrels, and very little firmness in meeting them. The most pacific symptom is the attitude of the public, which is determinedly conciliatory, and which is resolutely set against bloodshed, high taxation, riots, distress, and fresh commissions of inquiry into the conduct of Lucians and Cardigans.

The session is going away without great results, and has been singularly barren of measures. The bills professing to do anything for the working classes all seem to fail quicker than any other. When our operatives complain of being roasted, there is always somebody ready to show that it is the best thing that could happen to them. The relation, therefore, between money and human life remains as it was—that is, that he who has the first is lord of the second, without the possibility of remedy; that the laws of commerce are stronger than all laws, and must be obeyed at every sacrifice. A ship cannot move without a wind, and though the trade-wind have a taint in it,



DISEMBARKATION OF THE SCOTS FUSILIER GUARDS AT WEOVILLE YARD, PORTSMOUTH.—(FROM A SKETCH BY R. H. C. USSDELL.)



we must hold our noses and bear it. Such is the economic doctrine, once more confirmed by the House of Commons. The supplies are passed with a briskness which argues that the economy which we heard so much of some time since, is not yet established in practice. In fact, we are too recently out of war to be able to settle down to domestic subjects. This explains everything—the uncontrolled supremacy of Palmerston—the unproductive session—the eagerness of the Commons to adjourn—and the indifference of the public.

We shall hear a good deal of Turkey, we fancy, for some time to come. The news from that part of the world is not encouraging, since an empire, so unlike a European one, cannot be brought into contact with Europe without disorder; and since, from its extent and character, what is manageable at the centre is not manageable at the extremities. Hence the agitation in Syria and Arabia, and, more or less, over all the Turkish provinces. But we are not to regret having crippled Russia because Turkey may have suffered in the process. We did not go to war (as has been said a score of times in this journal) for Turkey only. It is our opinion that Turkey must, ere long, lose some of her provinces; and this may conduce to the welfare of the provinces themselves, as well as to the civilisation of the world. But the adjustment of these changes will be a matter of great difficulty and delicacy for the European Powers. There is a certain historic tendency in events, which, in the long run, becomes clear enough, and the decay of the Ottoman Empire is visibly a movement of this class. Probably the war has accelerated it; but, without the war, it would have taken a direction worse for Europe than the present one. The danger is, that in working itself out, it may give rise to conflicts among the European Powers.

The alliances between the great Powers seem tending at present to a Prussian-English and Austrian-French system, with Russia inclined on a respectable footing towards both, and directing her energies to internal matters. This system will not do much for the liberty or light of the south of Europe, and will leave the north in its old commercial and scientific activity, without much change. It is a system essentially of "Order" in the main, and may be useful in giving the peoples rest and peace for a time.

Many people may not see how the "Dyce Sombre" case of last week connects itself with politics, and may carelessly view it as only one more modern version of the old story of "Beauty and the Beast." But a little reflection should teach them better. It is just because money is so potent as to make a nobleman give his daughter to a half-caste and degraded sensualist, that it equally avails to fill all public offices with the rich and their favourites. Because we have had morals, we have a bad Administration. We cannot be privately wrong and publicly right. This feature is the feature of the day, and at the root of every evil to which we are subject; it therefore becomes the duty of public writers to feel no tenderness—no hypocritical regard for private feeling; but when a thing is loathsome and laughable, to say (as we very heartily do) that it is loathsome and laughable. It is sickening and sordid to barter one's women for the gold of a Yahoo; and if we had Popes and Swifts, instead of the present breed of men, their story would go down to posterity glittering with biting wit. The old Trojan maidens used to wade into the Scamander and offer themselves to the river-god; *non prolece* the Paetons;—and the kind of animals that haunt that stream do not say much in favour of the heathen custom.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

COUNT DE RAYNEVAL, the French ambassador at Rome, has arrived in Paris, and is to pay a visit to the Emperor. It is generally supposed that his Excellency will place before his Majesty the private views of the Pope concerning the condition of the Papal States, and how they may be improved—views, it is said, very different from those of Cardinal Antonelli and his Austrian advisers.

M. Baroche, president of the Council of State, is charged *ad interim* with the administration of the department of Foreign Affairs, during the absence of Count Walewski.

The Senate voted on Saturday, without discussion, a credit of ten millions for repairing the damages caused by the floods; and the inscription of three reves in the name of the heirs to the Queen of the Belgians, the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and the Duchess of Wurtemberg. Monsieur the Count Portalis read on Saturday his report on the project of *senatus consultum* concerning the regency of the Empire. The reader was interrupted and followed by frequent marks of approbation. It has transpired, however, that the report recommends some amendments with regard to the Council of Regency, and that the senators are far from participating in the enthusiasm for the regency of women which certain journals have manifested.

The Emperor has declined the offer recently made by the municipality of Nantes, of a residence for the Imperial Prince in that city. The Emperor is reported, from Plombières, to be in the enjoyment of perfect health. His Majesty has taken upon himself a sacrifice of from 20,000*fr.* to 25,000*fr.*, in order to prevent the price of bread being raised at Nancy in consequence of the high price of corn for the month.

The Mayor of Algiers, who came to Paris for the baptism, was assured by the Empress, at a private audience, that both the Emperor and herself intend to pay a visit to Algiers before long.

There have been several political arrests at Sables d'Olonnes, near Rochelle.

A return of the losses experienced by the French army of the East, from May 1, 1854, the day of the embarkation of the troops for Turkey, up to March 30, 1856 (the date of the treaty of peace), has been published. The death casualties alone (the return does not comprise the wounded who have not died of their wounds) were as follows:—Officers of all ranks, 1,284; sub-officers, corporals, and brigadiers, 4,403; soldiers, 56,805; total deaths, 62,492.

The Duchess de Montebello, widow of Marshal Lannes, died on Saturday afternoon. M. Fortoul, Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, has died suddenly at Elms.

A man threw himself from the top of the triumphal arch of the Etoile on Sunday morning, and was killed on the spot.

### SPAIN.

In Spain affairs are very gloomy. We have a despatch from the captain-general of Extremadura, announcing that after a bull-fight at Badajoz on the 24th inst., some bands of disorderly persons burned down the *oseros* offices at the barriers. Twenty of the offenders were arrested, but though the military were kept ready to act, it was not found necessary to employ them. At Valladolid seven more incendiaries have been shot. Both there and at Palencia arrests are continuing, and the courts-martial are in full activity. The number of prisoners remaining to be tried at Valladolid by last accounts, was seventy. At Seville there have been conflicts between the gipsies and some of the lower classes, and in the course of them two men were killed and several were wounded. The provincial deputation of Madrid presented an address to the Queen denouncing the recent insurrections, and protesting its devotedness to the throne. Troops in the neighbourhood of Madrid had received orders to approach still closer to the capital; between 12,000 and 13,000 men are assembled in the province.

In the Cortes on the 28th, the Minister of public works said that the government did not think it necessary to bring in a bill for increasing its power to suppress insurrections, those it possesses being amply sufficient.

The *Simeon* steamer, which arrived at Bayonne on the 1st instant, brought from Santander news that, at the moment of its departure, bands

of people were marching up and down the streets, clamouring for a republic. On account of the pressure exercised on the authorities by the rioters, the English steamer *Ida*, which was to take on board flour for S. Orlanston, and the *Ceres*, which was under orders to take a similar cargo to Nantes, left the port empty. The town was in a state of great excitement. Some alarm of an outbreak had been felt at Toledo.

A telegraphic despatch from Madrid on the 2nd July says:—"The civil governor of Valladolid has been dismissed. Castile is tranquil. The cause of the late disorders is still involved in mystery."

The Government, it is announced, intends to display the greatest energy in the Mexican affair. Orders have been given to the frigate *Esperanza* and the corvette *Vila de Bilbao* to join, without delay, the naval force lately sent from Havannah. Other ships-of-war are being fitted out in the ports of Spain, some of which will soon be ready to sail.

### PRUSSIA.

DISTURBANCES took place at Danzig on 30th June. The chief magistrate had convoked the members of the various trade corporations at different hours, for the purpose of communicating to them some alterations in the statutes of the mutual benefit societies. Some of the trades exhibited considerable irritation at the proposed changes, especially that which assigned the charge of the accounts for all classes of members to a municipal official; and it was found impossible to convince them of the advantage of the proposed alterations, and they were at last dismissed. The trades then collected in crowds before the Town Hall, and the efforts of the president of the police to induce them to disperse produced no effect. Some hours later their numbers had become considerably greater, and they kept shouting and displaying a very riotous demeanour, under the pretext of asking to be paid for the time they had lost. The police finding it impossible to persuade them to disperse, a company of infantry and a squadron of hussars were sent for, and cleared the streets, but without firing. Three persons were wounded by being knocked down by the horses. At eight o'clock all was quiet, and there was no further disturbance.

The Prussian Minister of Public Instruction, Von Raumer, has just sent a circular to all the universities, excluding Jewish students from the benefit of all charitable or public funds or the assistance of students. Several eminent professors have protested against this act of intolerance.

### RUSSIA.

A RUSSIAN corps of 40,000 men has been sent against Schamyl. The Turks have abandoned all the fortresses of the Asiatic coast, and completely destroyed that of St. Petrel. The Russians have as yet only occupied Redoubt Kaleh; they dare not occupy the other points for the present, the populations of Asia and Circassia having sworn that no Russian shall touch their territory so long as there is a Circassian alive. The whole population is under arms.

St. Petersburg is almost deserted, the court and the families connected with it having emigrated to Moscow for the coronation *fetes*, and a great number of the other inhabitants have commenced their summer excursions, and departed for every country in Europe. A letter from St. Petersburg states that the coronation of the Emperor will take place on the 31st of August or 7th of September.

At Sebastopol the Russians have done little except to clear away the rubbish; and the plan of the rebuilding of the town, which is to be laid before the Emperor and the Minister of War, is not yet finished. The Russian troops are returning but slowly from the Crimea. The disarming of Poland is insignificant as yet, but the corps in the Baltic provinces is being disbanded.

An Imperial ukase, dated June 25th, empowers the Minister of Finance to issue two new series of Treasury notes to the amount of 6,000,000 of silver roubles. They are destined, according to the terms of the ukase, to take the place of two series of notes issued in 1848, and which must now be paid off. They are to bear interest from July 1.

The state of the growing crops is described as very satisfactory in all the Governments; in Cherson alone there seems to be a plague of locusts, but measures are already being taken to extirpate them.

### ITALY.

THE MARQUIS OF NORMANBY, the English Minister at Florence, went to Parma on Friday week, and had an interview with the Duchess-Regent.

At Parma the public mind is a good deal agitated by the sudden and unexpected appearance of a considerable number of Austrian troops on two points of the frontier—Cremona and Casal-Maggiore. The Austrian authorities are accustomed to regard Parma as the principal focus of revolution. Cremona seems to be the principal point to which these reinforcements are directed in the first instance, and the amount of *matériel* of war sent there in all haste from Mantua is said to be very large. From Milan, also, troops had been withdrawn for this service to such an extent that General Giulai thought it necessary to assure the Milanese that they need be under no apprehension of want of protection, as the troops so withdrawn would be immediately replaced. As yet we have no positive information of the Austrians having entered the Duchy of Parma except at Piacenza, where the "right of garrison" permits them to pour in as many men as they like, and they seem bent on stretching the term to its utmost limit, as the citadel and town itself are reported to be crowded with soldiers. From Piacenza to the capital the distance is but slight, so that, if the object of all this demonstration be to take military possession of the duchy, it is evident that these dispositions place the means in the hands of the Austrian generals.

Purchases of corn are being made in Piedmont, in the anticipation of war or revolution breaking out in Italy.

Letters from Florence mention the occurrence of many gross outrages lately in Tuscan Romagna, and particularly at Dicomano and Terra del Sole. In the neighbourhood of the last place, and in presence of several of the peasantry, four brigands, armed, had suddenly seized a company of young people, who were compelled to redeem themselves by sending one of their number into the town for money—an incident that frequently happens in the Pontifical States.

Monsignore Patrizzi, the Papal Legate to Paris, on his transit from "The Eternal City" to Civita Vecchia, only escaped from falling into the clutches of Lazzarini, by that celebrated brigand's arriving too late at the point where his ambush was to be planted. But for this *contretemps*, his band was sufficiently numerous to have overpowered the guards of the Legate. Lazzarini had promised his wife the consecrated golden rose, destined for the Empress of the French for herself, and the reliquary with the straw from the cradle of Bethlehem to hang at the neck of their child.

The Emperor of Austria is expected at Rome for the inauguration of the column of the Immaculate Conception. This ceremony is to take place on the 8th of September next, being the festival of the Virgin.

From Naples we learn that the political trials were to be resumed on July 4. "Thus," says the letter announcing this delay, "day after day creeps on, and in a week or two will be completed a full year since the men now on trial were first arrested. The Vicaria in the dog-days must be an agreeable residence. There, as you pass, you may see the wretched victims of the law, or of their own passions, crowding round the bars of their windows, seeking for fresh air, and offering to the spectator such an exhibition as would be afforded by a menagerie, the only difference being, that for the Neapolitan spectacle one does not pay."

### TURKEY AND THE EAST.

By intelligence from Constantinople, of the 28th ult., it appears that the Grand Vizier is to give a banquet to Marshal Pelissier.

Yemen is in insurrection. It is said that the Porte has required troops from the Viceroy of Egypt, to accompany the new Governor to Yemen. It is also stated that Sefer Pacha, Hereditary Prince of Circassia, refuses to return to Constantinople.

The Grand Vizier, Aali Pacha, has returned to Constantinople.

The Ottoman Porte has appointed a governor for the Principality of Moldavia, Prince Ghika is at the head of the movement in favour of the union of the Principality, and he encourages manifestations of opposition to the Sublime Porte by all possible means.

The Greeks, the Armenians, and the Jews are to pay to the Porte, for the right of exemption from military services, an annual sum of 62,500,000 piastres.

Admiral Pellion has sent a despatch from Constantinople, stating that the removal of the troops and *matériel* yet remaining in that place is still continuing, but that the evacuation of the Crimea is entirely terminated. Balaclava was to be restored to the Russians on the 2nd of July; the English had already captured the material of the railway from Balaclava to the camp.

Arrives from the Sea of Azoff state that many vessels were taking in cargoes of corn at Taganrog, Marioupol, and Berdianski for Marseilles.

The French consul at Bucharest has received orders by telegraph not to sell the stores of corn at Bradu, Kladarash, and Otten-tze. It is thought probable that it will be carried to France for distribution among the sufferers by the inundations.

### GREECE.

BARON DE SINA was lately presented to the King of Greece, and asked permission to make a gift of a million florins to the Greek treasury, which permission his Majesty was graciously pleased to grant. The Baron stated that he was only realising the intention of his late father, which his sudden death had prevented being carried into execution. The father of the present Baron was of Greek extraction, and was once Greek Consul at Vienna. There is a rumour that King Otto intends abdicating in favour of his brother Adalbert, and that is the chief object of his visit to Germany.

### AMERICA.

At the date of last advices some attention continued to be directed to the relations between England and America, and some little anxiety was generally felt to learn the result of Mr. Crampton's dismissal, which the American public were still in the dark about.

The election ferment still goes on. Mr. Buchanan has published a long letter in reply to the official notification of his nomination by the democratic delegates. Mr. Buchanan treats of the two topics, which he observes are now most prominently before the people—the slavery question and the foreign policy. As to the first topic he supports the spirit of the Nebraska-Kansas act, the true intent and meaning of which is declared to be "not to legislate slavery into any territory or state, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States." The question of American policy abroad Mr. Buchanan approaches very cautiously, and pledges himself to no principles. It is generally supposed that the other candidates for the presidency, Colonel Fremont and Mr. Fillmore, have little chance.

The Senate has passed a resolution appropriating 100,000 dollars for the purchase and restoration to the British Government of the ship *Resolute*, late of the British navy, which was abandoned in the Arctic Seas, and found by the crew of an American whale-ship, by whom she was taken to the United States.

Padre Vigil, the recently appointed minister at Washington, from General Walker's government, has returned to Nicaragua. Ill health, and a desire to confer with his government, are the reasons assigned for his leaving. Advices received from Granada state that the government of Costa Rica had acknowledged the authority of President Rivas and General Walker, considering the war at an end, and offering to become responsible for all the expenses of the war. By the arrival at New Orleans of Mr. Moring, the United States minister to Guatemala, we learn that when he left, on the 23rd of May, the Guatemalan army of 2,000 men had been ordered to invade Nicaragua. This fact has revived the rumour that Guatemala, San Salvador, and Honduras had formed a league against Walker. The failure of the campaign of the Costa Ricans, however, has in all probability induced these governments ere this to abandon the enterprise.

Kansas affairs remain in confusion, and we have no information that is at once intelligible and authentic.

In Mexico there exists great excitement, caused by differences between the congress and cabinet, and by the arrival of the Spanish squadron at Vera Cruz. An alliance with the United States was advocated by many. Generals Santa Anna and Woll had been published as deserters by the military commission. The Jesuits were about to be deprived of their property, and the decree of Santa Anna for their restoration revoked.

### DISTRESSING OCCURRENCES IN TURKEY.

LIEUT. PIERCE, of the Land Transport Corps, left Baltebek on the 5th of June for Varna, accompanied by one soldier. The feelings of the natives being known as good, both the lieutenant and the private travelled without arms. Their trust, however, was ill placed, for Lieut. Pierce was shot on the road, the man barely escaping by flight. It was close upon midnight when the survivor reached the camp, horror-stricken, and scarcely able to tell his tale from fatigue and terror. This happened, as we have said, on the 5th of June, and scarcely had the painful feelings aroused by such an event subsided, when another even more deplorable circumstance horrified the whole camp. On the 10th of June, a young gentleman, named Elkes, veterinary surgeon to the Turkish Contingent, gave a party to his brother officers in celebration of his birthday. Among the guests was his most intimate friend, Mr. Weston, who had come over from Balaclava to Varna to be present on the occasion. The feast went merrily, and the night ran out, as such nights do, in song and wine. But were scarce, and the two friends retired to rest in the same room. The story of the murder of Lieut. Pierce had formed a prominent part of the conversation at table, and a general distrust of the native population was expressed, so much so, that all the officers slept with arms by their bedsides. The room was quite dark, and it would appear that some hours before daylight Mr. Elkes had left his bed, and in walking about the room had awakened Mr. Weston, who called out to him to know what was the matter. There was no reply. Weston again called out, and receiving no reply, said loudly, so as to awaken Elkes, if he were asleep, "Fred, Fred, I see the shadow of a man on the wall, and I fear there is some villain about. Speak—speak to me?" There was still no answer. Weston then challenged the intruder, as he thought, and threatened to fire upon him. Still no answer. Weston then rose up to bed, and fired upon his poor friend Elkes, who exclaimed, "Weston, you have shot me through the heart," and fell dead without a groan. Mr. Weston was, of course, placed under arrest, but only formally. His state of mind may perhaps be conceived. What renders the case still more melancholy is, that the parties were affianced to two sisters, and that they had settled to be married at the same church, and on the same day, which was already fixed for a brief period after their return home to England, for which they were impatiently awaiting the arrival of the transport appointed for their conveyance. The table on which they had dined so happily together the evening before was the next day cut up into planks to make a coffin for the late joyous host.

### IRELAND.

THE SADDLER CASE.—That Mr. James Saddler was too much implicated in the frauds of his brother to go altogether scathless, is an opinion pretty generally entertained. That this was also the opinion of the Master of the Rolls was evident long ago; and it was expected that the Government would adopt ulterior measures against Mr. James Saddler. This course, as will be seen from certain observations of Mr. Fitzgerald in our Parliamentary report, seems to have been resolved on partially, and carried out ineffectually. Mr. James Saddler was placed under such surveillance as he managed to escape from. It appears that he got into a yacht near Kingstown in the presence of two detectives under whose surveillance he was, but the policemen waited in vain for his return. It is added that he has gone to Norway. Mr. Fitzgerald wishes to make it appear that if Saddler has escaped, it is in consequence of certain irregular observations of the Master of the Rolls. Such an excuse, however, is palpably fallacious. Long ago, the Master of the Rolls called attention to the remissness of the Irish Government in this matter. That is to say, long before the so-called "irregular observations" were made, which are supposed to have alarmed Mr. Saddler, and when it was plainly the duty of the Government to have kept a vigilant eye upon that Hon. Member, to say the least.

ALLEGED MURDER.—A brutal murder has been committed at Manure, in the barony of Coolish, Ireland. A respectable farmer, named William Curran, who resides on that townland, within a short distance of Messrs. Dodd's mills, was shot dead about eleven o'clock, when in his parlour. The deceased had just returned from Koeerac, and when sitting down to supper, a shot was fired through the parlour window, which deprived him of life, several slugs having passed through his head and body. The deceased got married to a second wife a couple of months ago. His first, with her mother-in-law, were drowned when returning with the deceased from a party at her father's house, on the 22nd of December last. The second marriage did no please his former wife's friends, and caused an unfriendly feeling. This, it is alleged, is the cause of his murder.

MR. CARDEN OF BARNANE.—This gentleman, of "abduction with violence" notoriety, left Clonmel jail last week, as privately as possible, and proceeded to the Limerick Junction, where he took the train to Cork, where he is to remain for a few days, then to return to Barnane for a week or so, and afterwards to go to the Continent. Mr. Carden appeared pale and care worn, and altogether the worse for his incarceration. While in Clonmel prison, he was engaged principally in artisan pursuits, carpentry generally. His business on his estate was greatly advanced during his absence, employment having been given to a vast number of labourers, carpenters, masons, &c., and a castle has been built during the time.



## TESTIMONIAL TO SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.

A WRITER on this journal enriched our last number with the remark that it is a desirable thing to have the wind taken out of your sails; and he has added that comparisons are odious. The moral of this latter remark, however, cannot prevent us from dwelling upon the former when we consider the position in which our chiefs in the late war now stand before the public. The public hail with resounding welcomes the return of a man who is faced well woe out of difficulties as desperate and as they are as any recorded in modern story—who did and endured more than enough, to stamp his memory with the hero's halo, to be recognised as palpably in future times as we now recognise the same available sign upon the scudgling Blake or the soldier Clive. General Williams is universally regarded as the man of the war; the man in whom the greater qualities of a general and soldier have been most signally fused, and most completely proved. That General Williams, therefore, should receive the lion's share of applause is the most natural thing in the world; and no man wishes it otherwise. But nations have only one love at a time; and it is lucky if they do not obstinately shut their vision to the merits of many in order to enhance the glory of one. Thus, may the some soldiers who did good service in the Russian war feel that though the head of the hero of Kars deserves to be crowned with the laurel and the greener crown, yet that it is hardly fair to leave not a word to grace their more modest honours. While they themselves (the soldiers in question), may and do rejoice to see the hero's sails filled with the breath of a people's applause, and the good bark career gallantly through the comfortable seas of London society, there can be little pleasure in finding their own canvas flapping with a feeble wind in the arctic gales of faint praise.

Now, we think that this is really the case to a certain extent just now. The results of the war were generally so unsatisfactory to the people, and the Crimean disasters so fresh in their memory, that very small enthusiasm has been exhibited on the return of the generals from the seat of war on the Black Sea. Brave officers, who had really little more to do with "the system" than Smith of London or Robinson of Liverpool, save to be especially hampered and distressed by it, come in for a full share of the blame, and thus undoubtedly and undeservedly detract from the credit which their bravery had fairly earned. Not that England is dissatisfied with the army—quite the contrary; but she virtually excludes the leaders of the army from her admiration, which is really bestowed upon the "common" soldiers and their regimental officers. No one can doubt that this is the feeling. It enters, as a large element, into the popular admiration of the defender of Kars; for did he not also suffer from the system, and from the neglect of somebody, as much as the men who starved in the trenches? And did he not, like them, keep a stout heart, an unflinching will, and a ready arm, in spite of neglect, and though apparently abandoned by the Government, so paternally solicitous of Dowd? That is indeed the state of the case; and for men so behaving, in such circumstances, scarcely any applause can be extreme.

But we may easily be carried too far the other way. Not every commander in the Crimea made beautiful blundering blunders; nor kept alive petty quarrels to the destruction of their regiments; nor allowed an army to perish in red-tape bonds, which might have been sundered by the application of a nightingale. There were generals in the Crimea whom we should never hear of but as brave, clever men, who added fresh honours to England; and we are rather impatient of the day when they shall be completely dissociated from soldiers more famous for indifference and, if not incompetence, for a very obdurate kind of skill.

We are glad, therefore, that at this special time the people of Glasgow have been raining honours on the head of Sir Colin Campbell. On Tuesday week, one of the most brilliant assemblies that ever gathered in Glasgow met in the City Hall to do him honour. First, there was the freedom of the city to be presented to him by the Lord Provost (we suppose that is a coveted honour, even without the snuff-box); and then a more appropriate sword, at the hands of Sir Archibald Alison. "This sword," says the historian, in an address to Sir Colin, glowing with merited eulogium, "is the gift of 6,000 of your grateful countrymen. Such and so varied, General, have been your exploits, that the victories of Wellington, many and splendid as they were, form but an episode in your glorious career. From the time when the British armies landed in Spain in 1808, under their renowned leader, to that when the combined standards of France and England waved over the ruins of Sebastopol, you have borne a part in nearly all the triumphs which have immortalised their arms. You shared in the glorious charge which at Vimiera first taught the legions of Napoleon the prowess of the British arms; you underwent the hardships of the Corunna retreat, and partook of the mournful triumph which redeemed its close. When Wellington sheathed his victorious sword, you did not close your military career. You sought in the West and East those fields which were no longer to be found in Europe, and then the scholar of Wellington proved himself worthy of his immortal master. The brief but bloody campaign of America, in 1814, witnessed your military talent, as if to leave no part of the world which could not bear testimony to it; but the wars in the East presented a field more worthy of your talents and experience. At the head of the 93rd Regiment you did good service in the struggle in China, and bore a part in those decisive operations near Naukin, which at once prostrated the strength of an empire wielding the resources of 350,000,000 men. You shared in the severest battles in the Punjab in 1849, stemmed the tide of disaster at Runnagar and Chillianwallah, and swelled the flood of victory in the decisive triumph of Goojerat. To recount your many and varied exploits since that time in India, terminating with the route of Iskakote, when, with 3,000 men, you defeated 8,000, would exceed the limits prescribed for this occasion. I hasten to the last and most glorious part of your military career, when, at the head of the Highland Brigade, you were despatched to sustain the ancient military honour of your country in the arduous conflict in the Crimea. You there found a field worthy of your renown. You were there to confront the best troops of continental Europe, to fight side by side with the victors of Ansteritz, and to measure swords with the conquerors of Leipzig. But if the crisis was perilous you proved yourself equal to it. If the danger was great, great also was the glory won, great the triumph achieved. It was your moral resolution, which, at the decisive moment, brought forward the Highland Brigade, along with the Guards to the attack of the key of the enemies' position on the Alma; it was your undaunted personal courage which led you at their head into the midst of the enemies' tirailleurs, and, though your horse was shot dead under you, enabled you to plant the British standard on the blood-stained Russian entrenchments. At Balaklava you performed the feat, so rare in war, of defeating the charge of a powerful body of Russian horse by the 93rd Regiment in line. It was to the skill with which you fortified, and the vigilance with which you guarded, the important post of Balaklava, as well as the heroic valour of the English troops, that the failure of the well-conceived combined attacks of which the battle of Inkermann was a part, is to be ascribed. During the terrible winter which followed, when the strife with men had ceased, but that with the elements began, your administrative powers shone forth with the highest lustre. We have heard much of administrative neglect in other services, but no one has heard a whisper of such complaints in the Highland Division. The result was, that that division was so preserved, that it obtained also the post of honour in the decisive events which followed, for they were brought up to the trenches during the latter months of the siege, when the danger had become greatest, and hundreds perished every night in the deadly strife in the trenches, and to them was intrusted in both assaults of the 18th of June and 8th of September the perilous duty of maintaining the work when carried—the duty, it is well known, of most difficulty and danger, as was proved too dearly in our storming of the Malakhoff and the Redan. And when the decisive moment arrived—when the fate of the war quivered in the balance—when 700 noble Englishmen lay dead in the bloody ditches of that formidable fortress, it was to the Highland Division that all eyes were turned to renew the assault, and with Highland bayonets that the front trenches were lined to rush up the ensanguined slope with the first dawn of the day. (Cheers.) What the result of that assault would have been had it not been prevented by the Russian retreat, it is not for me to say, for fortune

often disposes of the best conceived military operations; but of this I am well assured—that nothing which skill and experience could suggest would have been wanting to insure its success; and had the assault been delivered, I much fear that your ardour as a soldier would have caused you to forget your duties as a general, and that the hero who was first on the breach of St. Sebastian would not have been the last in the embraces of the Redan."

This handsome eulogium was frequently interrupted by rounds of cheering, which rose into a perfect hurricane as Sir Archibald presented the sword to the General, and which burst forth anew when in a neat little speech Sir Colin turned over all the honourable things that had been said of him to the credit of the Highland Brigade.

This ceremony happened on the Tuesday; on the following day, a grand banquet was given to Sir Colin Campbell, also in the City Hall, at which he experienced the same enthusiastic reception.

Sir Colin Campbell will have the command of the troops to be encamped at Shorncliffe, numbering about 5,000 men. Among the regiments constituting this division, will be included some of those lately under Sir Colin's command in the Highland division in the Crimea.

## PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

STRANGE SUICIDE OF A PRISONER.—On Wednesday, the 2nd inst., at the Maidstone Borough Quarter Sessions, an elderly man, named George Osborne, carrier, 76, was, after a lengthened trial, convicted for receiving a quantity of beads, the property of Mr. Charles Peppercorn, and sentenced to four months' hard labour. Osborne was removed to the county prison, where during the night he committed suicide by suffocating himself. The turnkey, on opening his cell in the morning, found him lying upon his face, dead. It was found that he had thrown his bed upon the floor, had filled his nostrils with pieces of rags, his mouth with his handkerchief, and had tied another handkerchief over his mouth; after which he must have thrown himself down upon his face. It is supposed that the disgrace of a conviction, after having for so many years borne a good character, incited him to commit the unhappy deed.

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD AND THE REV. JAMES BROGDEN.—The Rev. James Brogden, Vicar of Deddington, Oxon, appeared as defendant in the Woodstock County Court, last week, personally, on a judgment summons for committal; when, in the course of the hearing, the following facts were elicited. Defendant stated that since an order to pay £10 per month was made in November last, his family had subsisted chiefly on the charitable contribution of friends; that his living was under sequestration; that he had no means whatever to pay; that although he had done his own duty for three years, he had not been allowed any stipend to subsist upon, except from the 3rd of October to the 3rd of January last, at the rate of £100 per annum, but that the bishop's secretary would not pay it; that he had expostulated with the Bishop of Oxford in vain, stating, what was the fact, that his wife, a French lady of rank, had been for months without a household servant, compelled, with her daughters, to do all the domestic work; that all he had regularly to subsist upon, except occasional gifts, was £1 per week—14s. of which was always deducted for bread; that to support a family of ten persons he had not possessed an income of £10 per month during the whole period; that he considered he was entitled to a stipend for doing his own duty, which was unjustly withheld. He believed that it was the first duty of the bishop under a sequestration to provide out of the benefice for the spiritual charge a sufficient stipend to the clerk, whoever he might be, especially to the incumbent himself, for doing the duty of the parish, on the principle that the common law of England allows the labourer to be worthy of his hire. Defendant then handed up a letter to the Judge, who read as follows:—"Rev. Sir, From the account stated in your letter, you have a claim to a curate's stipend, and you should append to the bishop from his secretary, who may not have been acquainted with the particulars." This letter was written by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Defendant had also a letter to the same effect from the Archbishop of York. The Judge, in addressing Mr. Brogden, remarked—"Undoubtedly, sir, you are entitled to a stipend, and have been. I never heard of such a case. It is disgraceful that a gentleman and a clergyman with such a family should be stripped of his subsistence, and left for so long a period as three years to do his duty without income, and in this destitute state. It is a shameful proceeding, and disgraceful to all the parties who have placed you in such a situation." The order of payment was altered from £10 to £1 per month.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT ON THE TYNE.—A melancholy accident occurred on Sunday evening on the river Tyne. A steam-boat, named the Newcastle, was proceeding up the river when it passed a small boat very heavily laden. There were no less than fourteen persons in the boat—men, women, and children; and from the number of people in her the gunwale was within a very short distance of the water. The swell caused by the action of the paddles of the steam-boat broke over the bows of the sailing boat so much, that the women of the party became alarmed, and, rising quickly, they unset the boat, and the whole party were instantly submerged. One of the number swam ashore, and six others were picked up by William Cowper, an old sculler, who plies between Redheugh and Elswick quay. Seven of the party were lost. A Mr. Cohen, after saving two of his children, was seen clinging to the boat, when he was observed to leave it and swim towards his eldest daughter, who was floating down the stream. He reached her, but was unable to rescue her, and both were drowned. A man named Oakley also perished in an attempt to save a Miss Eltringham: they sank together.

AFFECTION IN DEATH.—At Portzail, near Argenton (Finistère), a few days ago, two bodies tightly locked in each other's arms were cast ashore by the sea. They were recognised as those of a man and his son, named Perre, of that place, who were drowned so far back as the 22nd of May last whilst collecting sea plants. From the manner in which the arms of the two were united, it would appear that the father, who was an excellent swimmer, must have perished in making extraordinary efforts to save his son.

We omitted to state, in our last Number, that the portrait of the prize bull, Sir Colin Campbell, was copied from a photograph by Mr. Shaylor, of 82, St. John Street Road.

## RISTORI.

ADELAIDE RISTORI was born in 1822, at a small town in Venetian Friuli. Her parents left the place in question, and settled in Rome, where little Adelaide was taken when she was still very young. She had scarcely reached the age of four when she first gave indications of aptitude for the stage, and before the age of five had absolutely made her debut in children's parts. At a later period she played the "chambermaids" and the "walking ladies," and in fact went through the whole list of stage characters, until, when only fourteen, she was entrusted with the part of Francesca in "Francesca da Rimini."

As this is one of Madame Ristori's favourite parts, we may here say something about the piece, for the benefit of those persons who are systematically following Madame Ristori's course of performances, as well as for those who are only anxious to see her in a few of her very best parts. Francesca is certainly not one of the latter, simply because "Francesca da Rimini" is not one of her best pieces, and the dramatic part must always bear some proportion to the dramatic whole.

The tragedy is, of course, founded upon the episode in Dante, best known to the English public by Byron's wonderfully literal and poetical translation, which might be taken as a model, both by Mr. Hayward, with his wonderfully accurate, but dry and sometimes unreadable translation of "Faust," and by those authors of "imitations," who, with none of the conscientiousness of Mr. Hayward and a vanity which does not belong to him at all, wilfully depart from their originals with the view of "improving" them. The episode has been treated in almost every form of which art admits. Ingres and Scheffer have each made it the subject of a picture; we have had several versions of it in sculpture (that by Mr. Munroe being the best known in England); we have a drama on the subject by Mr. Leigh Hunt; and Theodore Hook has actually paraphrased it in his humorous, but by no means "divine comedy" in narrative, Gilbert Gurney. The story of a disagreeable lover sending an agreeable one to pay court on his behalf, and finding that the latter has superseded him in the affections of his mistress, is in fact by no means new, and it will in all probability be perpetual, although the real and reciprocal lovers may not always be run through the body by the rejected one. In Italy the episode of Francesca da Rimini forms the subject of a tragedy by Silvio Pellico, the pathetic, but somewhat feeble, author of "My Prisons." It is in this work that Ristori made her first appearance in the character of a tragic actress. Her first scenes are comparatively weak, but in the last act, and especially in the death of Francesca, she is sublime.

Although "Francesca da Rimini" was the first piece in which the young Adelaide played an important part, "her first appearance on any stage" was made when she was only two months old. Her first character did not call for the exercise of any histrionic ability, as its representative had merely to lie stretched out quietly at the bottom of a basket. When she was only four years old, however, that is to say, as soon as she was able to speak with any distinctness, she played all kinds of children's parts, which she continued to perform till she reached her twelfth year.

The young artist had just completed her fifteenth year, when she joined

the Royal company of Sardinia, which was then directed by one of the most intelligent managers in Italy, who was also celebrated as the author of the best treatise on dramatic declamation in the Italian language. At this time she is said to have received valuable instruction and advice from Madame Marchionni.

Madame Marchionni left the stage in 1840, but Madame Ristori continued to form one of the brightest ornaments of the Sardinian company, together with Analia Bettini, who, at that time, enjoyed as much celebrity as any actress in Italy.

At the age of seventeen, having accepted an engagement in the company of the Duchess of Parma, she made her first appearance in the part of Maria Stuarda.

From 1842 to 1846, the Theatre of Leghorn was the scene of Madame Ristori's triumphs.

She had hitherto appeared only in comedy; and persons who object to Mr. Dickens' work on Italy, that he makes no mention therein of Ristori, the great tragic actress, should remember that when Mr. Dickens wrote his interesting but incomplete work, Ristori had never appeared as a tragic actress at all, while her reputation in comedy and melodrama was by no means so widely spread as seems to be imagined by those well-informed persons, who themselves never heard of Madame Ristori until she made her debut last year in Paris.

During the course of the representations she was giving at Rome, in 1846, Adelaide Ristori inspired the Marquis Giuliano del Grillo with the most ardent affection. Giuliano del Grillo was the son of the Marquis Capranica, who was well known, independently of his aristocratic name, as the proprietor of the Teatro Valle. The Marquis began where so many other lovers of actresses only arrive after every kind of obstacle has been thrown in their way, that is to say, by an offer of marriage. There was not the least reason to hope that the noble family would ever consent to such a match. "This consideration compelled them," says M. Montazio, in his memoir, "to keep their intercourse secret, and to be satisfied with an epistolary correspondence, the nature of which it is easy to imagine. Notwithstanding the prudence (rather problematical, it must be confessed) of the young people, the father (this terrible father, much more terrible in reality than on the stage) found a very simple method of putting an end to these intrigues. He caused his son to be confined in a small town of the Roman States, while Adelaide was detained by her engagement at Florence."

The engagement, however, was soon concluded; its termination being more suddenly brought about by Madame Ristori being attacked by a disease of the larynx, a malady which is known to be terrible to opera singers (especially when they object to their parts), but which does not so often afflict the stars of the purely dramatic stage.

About this time, Ristori received a despondent communication from the interesting Giuliano. She hastened from Florence to Leghorn, embarked, and after a violent tempest (which, to borrow M. Montazio's idea, "was the only incident wanting to make the story thoroughly dramatic"), and arrived safely at Civita Vecchia. There she learnt that Giuliano, accompanied by his "faithful friend Camillo," nephew of Cardinal Pacca, had retired to the old castle of Santa Severa, in the Campagna di Roma; "one of those rugged castles, and one of those desolate spots, such as used to be found in the Maremma of Siena, where we have seen Pia dei Tolomei die in a manner so poetic and so real." Adelaide sent to him forthwith, and soon afterwards started to join him herself; but the father was on the watch, and hearing of Ristori's flight, obtained an order from the minister, sending the young lover on a mission to Cesena. She endeavoured to follow him, but it was impossible to do so; for as Pius the Ninth had just granted an amnesty to political offenders, the roads were crowded with the victims of the preceding government who were returning to their native land, and no sort of conveyance could be procured.

Camillo followed his friend Giuliano wherever he went, and he commenced by travelling through the Maremma, which was about as dangerous a journey as could be undertaken. To avoid the continual espionage of the old Marquis, Camillo was made the medium of all communication which took place between Giuliano and Adelaide. At length the lovers contrived to meet. The young Marquis, Adelaide, and her father were travelling along the same road when they came to a village church at which mass was being celebrated. The carriage was stopped, and the father, with the two lovers, entered the church and knelt before the altar. At the termination of the mass, the two lovers deigned to the priest, and called those present to witness, that they were thenceforth husband and wife. "This hasty kind of marriage is valid in Italy," says M. Montazio; "only to atone for the scandal, the couple are subjected, after a ceremony, to a short residence in one of the prisons which abound in this beautiful country, where the lemon-trees and the shrubs are equally flourishing."

Giuliano was soon afterwards compelled to return to Cesena, while Adelaide took the road to Florence. The correspondence was recommenced, but the young Marquis was unable to endure the separation. He was at this time, thanks to the order obtained by his father, unable to pass the limits of the Roman States; but being determined to see his affectionate Adelaide, he gave some enormous sum to a dancer for his passport, and, disguised as a waggoner, escaped the vigilance of the Papal police. We derive the information respecting the dancer's passport and the waggoner's costume from M. Montazio; though, if the ingenious Giuliano really wished to be mistaken for a dancer, it appears strange that he should have attired himself as a waggoner, and equally strange, if he desired to be mistaken for a waggoner, that he should have procured the passport of a dancer. Perhaps, however, there are more points of resemblance between waggoners and dancers in Italy than in our own country.

In 1847, the marriage was formally celebrated. The mother of the young Marquis had been informed that La Ristori was a sincerely pious woman, and, in fact, that the beauty of the last scenes of "Maria Stuarda" might be principally ascribed to the fervency of her religious feelings. She was also aware that her daughter-in-law had never failed in any of her duties, and that, on the contrary, her life had always been most exemplary. The reconciliation between the mother and daughter was soon effected, but the old Marquis sternly refused to see the young pair for a considerable period; in fact, it was not until after the birth of the second child that he consented to see them.

The young Marchioness del Grillo had retired from the stage, but her passion for the drama had not forsaken her. One day she heard that a manager had just been put in prison for debt; her charitable disposition, aided by her intense desire to make her re-appearance, induced her to organise three performances for the ruined impresario. When the day arrived, the public were so anxious to see their favourite actress once more, that all the approaches to the theatre were filled up at least three hours before the opening of the doors. The director was restored to liberty, but the public would not hear of their idol forsaking them again.

The Capranica family saw that resistance was useless, and the young Marchioness was allowed to resume her place on the stage once more, which, as the greatest actress in Italy, if not in the world, she ought never to have quitted. Madame Ristori (for she continued to go by the name under which she had gained her earliest triumphs), had been absent from the stage two years. During the first period of her dramatic career, she had devoted herself entirely to the representation of comedy and drama; she now resolved to appear in classical tragedy. "The first attempts which Ristori made to impersonate Myrrha," says Mr. Hingston, in his sketch of Ristori, "were not perfectly successful, the unnatural situations, the superhuman passion that required to be displayed, demanded more study. Listening to judicious counsel, she undertook to re-study with new ardour, under the auspices of a very talented lady, Madame Carolina Internari, an old and experienced actress, who had long been in intimate relationship with many of the most eminent literary men and poets of Italy, and who, to second her in a way worthy of her efforts, undertook to play the part of Euryclea, the nurse." Ristori proceeded by the instruction, and the result was, that Myrrha became one of her best parts. It is said that when this play was being performed in Paris, last year, the Reverend Father Veillot, the editor of the great ultra-montane paper, the "Univers," and who is systematically opposed not only to the histrionic art even to the pictorial art, was induced to attend one of the representations. He was so astonished at Madame Ristori's genius, that he favoured his Catholic readers with a short article on the subject. This was a style of literature to which they were



by no means accustomed; but the Reverend Father took care to add, that the theatre was not his proper place, and that he had only gone there to satisfy his curiosity.

Of Madame Ristori's prodigious success in Paris we need say nothing, as it is too recent not to be familiar to most of our readers. She was received with genuine enthusiasm by both public and critics, although there can be no doubt that more than one invidious comparison between herself and Mlle. Rachel was published in consequence of the latter's sudden retirement from the French stage.

We quote the following account by Jules Janin of Ristori's manner on the stage, from Mr. Hingston's little work:—

"Ristori's manner on the stage is very unlike that of many French actresses. Her idea of what she has to do is entirely different from that which they possess. No rouge, no pearl white, no medley of colours, which cause an actress to resemble a spring-doll—more or less elastic. Her attention is occupied with exterior details of another description. When she has spoken, she listens. Her part is not finished with that which she has to say; by her by-play she assists in the general action, regarding with her whole soul everything that transpires around her, till she becomes involuntarily something more than the personage whom she has to represent, and is in herself the reflection of the entire play."

Madame Ristori has signed an engagement to appear for three months every year at the Théâtre Italien of Paris. "It is also announced," says D. B. in his "Lettres sur la Ristori," "that she will shortly play Phèdre and Camille in French. If such be the case, she will have a magnificent triumph, for she has never had writers of such admirable genius as Corneille and Racine to interpret; but will she find in our idiom the charms of that delicious music which is the language of women and gods? I doubt it. But when we have seen Ristori, we feel that the word 'impossible' is not French."

Before leaving London, Madame Ristori—it is said—is to give the celebrated scene from "Macbeth;" and it is expected that next season she will play the character throughout, the tragedy having been already translated for her by Giulio Carcano, the Milanese novelist.



MADAME RISTORI.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MATYER AND PIERSON OF PARIS.)

We have taken most of the above facts from the "Lettres sur la Ristori, par D. B.," which appear to have formed the basis of all subsequent accounts; from "Adelaide Ristori," by Mr. Hingston, who acknowledges his obligations to D. B., and from "Adelaide Ristori" by Henri Montazio, who appropriates many of D. B.'s remarks without any acknowledgment whatever. Mr. Hingston adds to the biographical portions of his sketch several criticisms, original and extracted from the French journals. The greater number of biographical facts are given by M. Montazio, whose narrative, we must add, derives considerable weight from a letter in proof of its authenticity, addressed to the author by the Marquis del Gillo himself.

A very interesting series of articles on the "Three Mary Stuarts"—the Italian and French versions, and the original version by Schiller—from the pen of M. Albert Leroy, appeared in the "Avenir," which our readers may find it difficult to procure, but in which otherwise they will find some of the happiest criticism on Madame Ristori's acting that has yet appeared.

#### BRIGADE HOSPITAL OF THE LIGHT DIVISION.

In an open space in the camp, and sheltered from the north by a hill, stood the hospital of the 77th Regiment, represented by the accompanying engraving. Properly it accommodated sixty men; although, during the war, many more were treated there in cases of emergency. The whole affair consisted of a large wooden hut, sixty feet long, and twenty wide, with two smaller huts, half that size. There was a cooking-house, built of mud and stone, with large boilers, made by the soldiers out of iron pots, found by them at Sebastopol. In fact, the men may be said to have built their hospital, and out of the simplest material; for at last the original wood-work was fearfully dilapidated, and only held together by the external walls of wood and stone.

It had, however, a hut given by the Colonel of the Regiment for the reception of wounded officers. The hospital possessed a number of books, chiefly of the "Parlour Library" series, which had been presented by the officers, and were most useful to the inmates.



BRIGADE HOSPITAL OF THE LIGHT DIVISION.—(FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUT. HARVEY, 77TH REGIMENT.)





RUINS OF THE ARSENAL AT SEBASTOPOL.—(FROM A SKETCH BY M. BALAMET.)

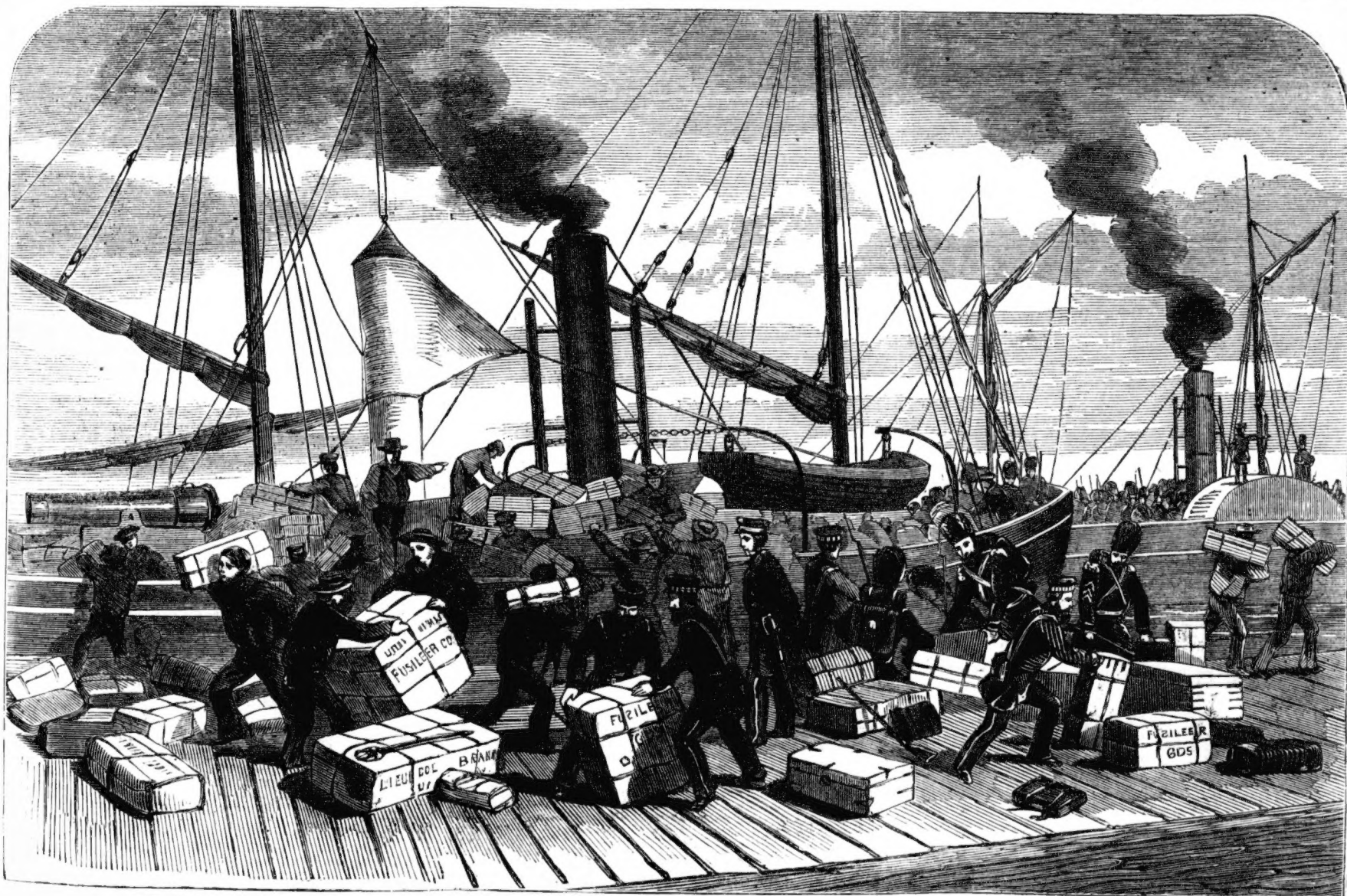
**THE ARSENAL AT SEBASTOPOL.**

THE above engraving represents the remains of the famed arsenal of Sebastopol in the condition in which it was handed over to the Russians by our French allies. This spot, where had been accumulated together over a course of years that immense amount of warlike stores, sufficient, as the late Czar thought, to carry out his designs against the independence of

the Turkish empire, did not escape the fury of the bombardment to which the city was subjected, and, with the exception of the outer walls, it was reduced to a mass of ruins. Probably, on the rebuilding of Sebastopol, the arsenal will not be considered as the most important establishment in the city, as was the case previous to the late war. At any rate, we will hope in future years that the custom-house may have precedence of it.

**ARRIVAL OF THE FUSILIERS.**

OF the various battalions of our Guards which illustrated in the Crimea the old story of British valour, the last returned on Friday, the 4th inst. These last arrivals were the Fusiliers, numbering 1,100 men in all, counting the little drummer. They came home in the *Princess Royal*, and, on their arrival at Spithead, found all prepared to transport them to the seat



THE LANDING OF THE LUGGAGE OF THE SCOTS FUSILIER GUARDS FROM H.M.S. BLAZER AND RAINBOW, AT PORTSMOUTH.—(SKETCHED BY E. H. C. UBSDELL.)



of peace at Aldershot. The *Sprightly* and *Pigmy* steamed fussily out to take the heroes off from the line-of-battle ship, and bore them home to shore with many sighs of satisfaction, some snorts of pride, and considerable agitation in their pitch-paid and oakummed bosoms. There was considerable agitation in the bosoms of the heroes too, evidently, as, with their eyes turned all one way, and their heads bent forward, they neared the land of their birth—the land of strong beer—the land of folly and little Bill.

Any being unlike a sailor is an anomaly on board a ship; a soldier is an almost inconceivable object in such a situation. The fabled horse-marine himself, had he carraoled on the bows of the *Sprightly*, or performed a demivolt on the *Pigmy's* stern, could hardly have seemed more odd or out of place than those most real soldiers, crowded on deck in heavy marching order, each with his knapsack, haversack, water-keg, blanket, and firelock. The deck of a ship is certainly not the most favourable situation in which to view such splendid soldiers as those brought home by the *Princess Royal*; they look so wretchedly helpless—so like Hercules in a buckbasket.

We were rather uneasy in mind, therefore, until the troops had got fairly on their own element, and, being in marching order, marched. They landed in admirable order; and in a very short time—the luggage of the troops being brought ashore by those sturdy and indefatigable gun-boats, the *Blazer* and the *Rainbow*—were on their way to Aldershot. Two special trains had been kept in readiness for their conveyance; and though the troops were not all landed till two o'clock, by four the noble fellows, bearded and brave, were on their way to join their comrades at Aldershot camp. Here their welcome was cordial enough. At Portsmouth, we may remark, not many people were assembled to greet them; though, of course, all England welcomes them back. They deserve the welcome. Like other regiments, the Fusilier Guards have suffered much from the casualties of war. Of the 850 composing the battalion when it left England, only 300 remain. This does not, however, show the real losses of the battalion, which has during the war lost at least 1,000 men, either by death from wounds or disease, or invalidated home.

## Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, JULY 4.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE DIVORCE BILL.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, on the third reading of the Divorce Bill, formally moved the omission of the clause inserted the night before, forbidding the intermarriage of persons who had been guilty of adultery.

The Noble Lord's amendment was negatived, and the bill passed.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY BILL.

The House went into committee on the Cambridge University Bill. Lord LYNCHBURST moved an amendment to clause 4, which enacted that it should not be necessary to make a declaration or to take an oath, either on matriculation or on taking a degree. Considering the close connection which existed between the Universities and the Church, he did not think that a clause which admitted Dissenters to the University should stand part of the bill. He therefore proposed to restore the clause to its original shape, which did not admit Dissenters.

The LORD CHANCELLOR opposed the amendment, which was supported by Lord DERBY, and carried by a majority of 47.

The remaining clauses were then agreed to, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CASE OF THE BISHOP OF NEW ZEALAND.

Sir J. PAKINGTON inquired whether it was the intention of the Government to make any arrangement for restoring to the Bishop of New Zealand the income of £600 per annum, which was provided for him when he accepted the position, and was continued until the last two years. He put it, he said, to the House, whether it was creditable to the church or honourable to the country, that this eminent person should be left in his position without any income.

Mr. LABOUCHERE said, that finding that a distinct pledge had been given to the House three years ago by Sir J. Pakington, when Secretary for the Colonies, that the salary of the Bishop should not be placed on the estimates, nothing but the strongest grounds would justify the restoration of the grant, which would otherwise be a breach of faith.

Mr. GLADSTONE did not object to the course taken by the Government, who were placed in a difficulty. The question, however, was whether the House of Commons, when it was admitted that the Bishop had been harshly treated, would not set more consistently with the rules of justice and equity by encouraging the Government to renew the grant than by adhering to the letter of the pledge.

Mr. W. L. WILLIAMS thought that if the people of New Zealand wanted a bishop, they ought themselves to pay for one.

Mr. DISBURY observed that the case should be regarded in the light of an engagement between Parliament and an individual, which should be judged by the rules of equity.

After some further conversation the subject dropped.

APPREHENSION AT THE CAPE.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Mr. Liddell, said it was reported that apprehensions had been entertained of disturbances on the Cape frontier, but he did not understand that there had been any actual outbreak, and he believed that precautions had been taken to guard against such an occurrence.

THE LAW OF PARTNERSHIP.

On the order for going into committee upon the Partnership Amendment (No. 2) Bill.

Mr. MUNTZ said, the more he heard and saw of this bill, the worse it appeared. Instead of a Partnership Amendment Bill, it should be called a bill for promoting fraud, collusion, and robbery. The commercial world did not want it, and he moved to defer the committee for six months.

Lord PALMERSTON said he believed public opinion was in favour of the bill, and that the measure would tend to remove impediments to the employment of small amounts of capital. The great opponents of the bill were large capitalists, and its advocates persons more connected with the possessors of small capital; it was the few against the many; and this, he thought, was, *prima facie*, a recommendation of the bill.

Mr. T. BARRING protested against a Minister of the Crown endeavouring on such a subject to excite a prejudice against capitalists. The principle of the measure tended to shake commercial confidence; and he strongly objected to the exclusion of publicity by the bill.

Mr. MITCHELL said, what he wanted to know was, whether it was intended to adopt the provisions against fraud embodied in the Joint-stock Companies bill—namely, due registration of all partnerships en commande.

Sir J. GRAHAM concurred with Mr. MITCHELL, upon the answer to whose inquiry, he said, his vote would depend.

Mr. LOWE said, it was not a bill for altering the law of partnership; it was a complement of the Usury Law, regulating the liability on which money might be advanced. He stood upon the principle of the bill, which was not that of limited liability, but that of enabling persons to advance capital without the heavy penalty they might now incur.

Mr. CARDWELL said what was desired was, that the bill should follow the principle of the Joint-stock Banks bill—that of distinct publicity. Whatever the bill might be called, the question was whether the House would sanction a gigantic system of fraud, to the injury of the honest trader.

The LORD ADVOCATE said the bill had nothing to do with limited partnerships; it secured parties advancing money simply as creditors against being deemed partners.

After some observations by Mr. W. S. LINDSAY and Mr. M. CHAMBERS, the amendment was negatived upon a division by 75 to 61, and the House went into committee upon the bill.

Mr. GREGSON moved to add to the third clause, which was the essence of the bill, words precluding a lender from recovering any portion of his loan, in case of the insolvency or bankruptcy of the trader, until the claims of all other creditors were fully satisfied.

This amendment was carried, upon a division, against the Government, by 83 to 60.

Arbitration clauses were added to the bill, on the motion of Mr. Lowe. The other clauses were agreed to.

The Parochial Schools (Scotland) Bill, the Militia Ballot Suspension Bill, and the Church Building Commission Bill, were passed.

MONDAY, JULY 7.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE NAWAB OF SURAT.

Lord REDESDALE moved that the Nawab of Surat Treaty Bill be read a second time that day six months.

This amendment having been seconded by the Duke of ARGYLL, who intimated that the Government did not support the bill, was ultimately agreed to, after a discussion, in which a strong feeling was expressed that the question at issue between the Nawab of Surat and the East India Company might be heard and decided before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MR. JAMES SADDLE.

Mr. J. D. FITZGERALD, in reply to Mr. G. H. Moore, stated the steps taken on behalf of the Crown to arrest Mr. James Saddle, as well as the precautions to prevent his leaving Ireland before the issue of a warrant, dying, in the most direct terms, that he had been "permitted" to re-embark by a conveyance on the part of the Government. If he had left Ireland, he added, it was in consequence of certain irregular observations made by the Master of the Rolls in Ireland.

AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

On the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, Lord J. RUSSELL suggested that an early day should be named for considering the communications which had taken place on Italian affairs, and what fruits might be expected from the declarations made at the Paris Conference.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION BILL.

On the order for the second reading of the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill, Mr. E. DENISON presented a petition from Lord Wensleydale (who was present below the bar) praying that the House would make such amendments in the bill as would leave the Royal prerogative and his right to sit and vote in the House of Lords entirely unaffected by the bill.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in moving the second reading of the bill (which had come down from the other House), adverted to the grave complaints which had been made regarding the manner in which the appellate jurisdiction was exercised in the House of Lords, where the number of law lords hearing appeals was, he observed, frequently not more than two, and sometimes only one. The House of Lords would never consent to give up its appellate jurisdiction to be exercised by an independent tribunal, and if that House shut its doors upon peers for life, what was to be done? Was the present system, condemned on all hands, and admitted by the House of Lords itself to be most unsatisfactory, to remain? He acknowledged that the question was beset with difficulties, but the evil was great and pressing, and must be overcome; and, unless some other scheme could be devised that would effect the object of establishing a tribunal of ultimate appeal that would be satisfactory to suitors and to the country, he hoped the House would not reject this proposal.

Mr. BOWYER moved to defer the second reading for six months, contending that the bill was inadequate to the just expectations of the country and to the exigencies of the public service. He proposed, in lieu of the scheme it contained, that a great Supreme Court should be established, which should hear and determine appeals in criminal as well as civil cases.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. R. PHILLIMORE, who regarded the bill as a practical confession on the part of the House of Lords that they were unable to discharge the great trust confided to them. He admitted that it was doubtful what course Parliament should adopt, but this bill would not, in his opinion, remedy one-third of the evils complained of.

Mr. WHITESIDE accused Mr. Phillimore of want of generosity in speaking of the House of Lords. Nothing, he said, should induce him to give up the appeal to the House of Lords, who were not deprived of the right of calling in the Judges by this bill. He should vote for the second reading.

Sir J. GRAHAM said, the bill presented itself in two aspects; first, it disposed of the controversy as to Peers for life; secondly, it upheld the appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords. In respect to the first, which it had been admitted was the result of a compromise, the bill, in his opinion, ought to excite the jealousy of the House of Commons. The 1th clause was especially obscure; according to his construction, it damaged the case of Lord Wensleydale, and placed him in a most anomalous position. The bill, in his opinion, should either be rejected or referred to a committee, for at present it left uncertain a great branch of the prerogative. He could not conceive anything more painful than the position of a Peer for life, bearing a brand of dependence, a mark of inferiority, belonging to a class termed Peers, but yet not peers, equal. With respect to the other aspect of the bill, the new appellate jurisdiction, it was, upon the face of it, a delusion. This new tribunal was to sit during prorogation. What did that mean? Then the judges were to be paid, and the second clause excluded some high legal personages. The bill, in his opinion, would debauch both the bench and the bar. The Crown would have the power of holding out to pursue judges the prospect of an appointment as deputy-speaker in the House of Lords with a peerage for life, and the expectation of one of inheritance. Things, however, could not go on, he observed, as they now were; but if legislation was necessary, it should be preceded by careful inquiry, and, although prepared to reject the bill, he preferred, on the whole, a committee.

Mr. ROUNDELL PALMER said that he should vote for the second reading of the bill. He objected to removing the judicial function from the House of Lords either to the Privy Council or to a new tribunal. He thought the administration of justice and the House of Lords received mutual dignity from the exercise of the appellate jurisdiction by that House. Upon the subject of life peerages, Mr. Palmer avowed his strong opinion to be that the Crown did possess the power of creating peers for life. In some of its details the bill, he thought, was very defective; if passed in its present form, with only two judges with the salary of puisne judges, it would be a miserable failure.

Mr. COLLIER supported the bill, which was, he said, a practical measure, meeting a practical grievance by a practical remedy.

Mr. J. PHILLIMORE opposed the bill as a most dangerous and unconstitutional measure. He urged, as the proper remedy, the removal of the appellate jurisdiction from the House of Lords, and the constituting of a supreme Court of Appeal.

Lord J. RUSSELL observed that two great authorities who had spoken in favour of the bill (the Attorney-General and Mr. Palmer) had made admissions not very favourable to it. He doubted whether a measure of this kind was required; whether it was wise to provide a permanent remedy for a temporary evil. He did not consider the appellate jurisdiction as exercised by the House of Lords to be so utterly a failure as some alleged, and, unless forced to look for a remedy, he should be satisfied with it as it was. But if he yielded to the two authorities, he had referred to, in his opinion the remedy proposed in the bill, instead of improving the tribunal, would make it worse. If there must be a remedy, let it be a complete and effectual one, not a hybrid court, neither a House of Lords nor a good appellate tribunal. As to the creation of peers for life, he considered it a very grave question, and he was sorry that the Government should have taken the unnecessary step of creating Lord Wensleydale a peer for life, and that the House of Lords should have refused to allow that nobleman to take his seat. He trusted that this decision would not remain upon its journals. That House had now consented that four persons, and no more, should hold peerages for life, and sit in the House of Lords. Did they mean thereby to take away, or limit, or circumscribe the prerogative? He thought this was a most indecent and unfit way for the two Houses to deal with the prerogative of the Crown. He objected also to the bill that its tendency was to offer a temptation to the puisne judges. He saw no immediate or pressing urgency for any great reform in the appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords. If there was such urgency, let the tribunal be, he said, not in the House of Lords, but let it be one complete in itself, composed of the most eminent men, and let not the prerogative be fettered and curbed. He should give his decided vote against the second reading of the bill.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL observed that the House of Lords, in its judicial capacity, at the present moment failed to give satisfaction, and while it remained in that condition all our judicial institutions must be unsatisfactory too. Then the question was whether the constitution of the appellate jurisdiction should be altered, or an ancient tribunal should be pulled down in order to establish a new tribunal. He thought it better to improve than to pull down merely for the sake of change. Regarding peerages for life, it belonged to the House of Lords, he observed, to determine who should be admitted a member, and this bill, as he read it, left the question of prerogative in no respect affected, except in a manner perfectly constitutional. Was the House, he asked, prepared to reject the measure because it put this limitation upon the prerogative, to which the consent of the Crown must be given before the bill became law?

Upon a division the second reading was carried by 191 to 142.

Mr. R. CURRIE said he should persist in the motion of which he had given notice, to refer the bill to a select committee.

TUESDAY, JULY 8.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE CHINEAN INQUIRY.

Lord PANMURE replied to an inquiry by Lord LUCAN, that the report of the Chelsea Commission had only been signed on Friday. It would be laid before the House as soon as possible.

THE SCUTARI MONUMENT.

The EARL OF HARRINGTON asked several questions as to the Scutari Monument. Lord PANMURE replied that the commission for its execution had been given to Baron Marochetti, after due deliberation, and that no doubt existed that a monument worthy of those whom it was intended to commemorate would be erected at Scutari.

Some other business was then despatched, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PUBLIC HEALTH BILL.

At the instance of Mr. Knight, the committee on the Public Health Bill was deferred for three months.

NAVY HALF-PAY.

Captain SCOBELL moved a resolution, that the disadvantageous position of the captains, commanders, lieutenants, and masters of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich, and of the retired captains under the orders in Council of 1810, 1851, and 1856, and of the senior commanders and lieutenants of her Majesty's Navy, is worthy of the early and favourable consideration of the Board of Admiralty. He argued, appealing to documents, that these officers, old and wounded, having seen long and severe service, were hardly dealt with in being excluded from half-pay, although their emoluments were below those of the chaplains and surgeons, the captains having £456 a year, the commanders £353, the lieutenants £275, and the masters £245, the salary of the chaplains being £500 each, and that of the surgeons, £650. He added a few words on behalf of old commanders and old lieutenants.

The motion was seconded by Sir G. PECHILL, and supported by Admiral WATKINS, who insisted that there was no justification for withholding half-pay from these officers.

Sir C. WOOD, in comparing the emoluments of these officers with those of chaplains and surgeons, had forgotten in the difference between pay for services actually performed and retired allowances, and that he laboured also under a great apprehension to the amount actually received by these officers. The emoluments of the captains being £295 instead of £456, which was more than the half-pay of a vice-admiral, and those of the others in proportion; and he thought they were not a most satisfactory position for officers of their rank. It was not in the power of the Admiralty to grant them half-pay. With respect to old naval officers, great deal, he said, had been done for them of late years, by increasing the rate of half-pay, and he did not see why more money should be voted for that purpose.

Sir C. NAPIER and Mr. M. CHAMBERS having spoken in support of the motion, Sir M. BARKLEY against it, and Captain SCOBELL in reply, the House divided, when the motion was negatived by 38 to 81.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

On the motion of Lord GODERICH, that the House resolve itself into a committee upon the Civil Service.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER rose to give such an explanation as he thought, might induce Lord GODERICH not to press his motion. Since the discussion upon the resolution of the House, he said, a considerable number of examinations and appointments had taken place, and the practical result of the system had been that two persons had succeeded in obtaining certificates of fitness, one failed. Lord GODERICH proposed to carry the system of open competition still further, so that, whenever a vacancy occurred in a public office, any person might offer himself as a candidate. The plan at present being, in the several departments of the Government, that, whenever a vacancy occurred, candidates were selected by the head of the department, and subjected to competitive examination. The House, he thought, would see that this system offered serious objections for good appointments, it being the interest of heads of departments to select the most efficient subordinates. There was some difficulty in requiring all candidates to undergo examination in London, and he thought means might be found of having examinations in the country.

Lord GODERICH expressed himself satisfied with this statement, and did not proceed with his motion.

TENANT RIGHT (IRELAND) BILL.

On the order for going into committee upon the Tenant Right (Ireland) Bill, Mr. G. H. MOORE, thinking, he said, there was no reasonable hope that it could be found for considering the details of this measure during the present session, moved that the order be discharged.

The motion was not opposed, but speeches upon the subject of the bill were delivered by various Members of the House, amongst whom were Lord PALMERSTON, who, entering the House during the discussion, and being therefore not aware that the bill had been withdrawn, proceeded to argue against it. He said, in conclusion, that it would be the duty of the Government to consider any measure upon the subject which might be brought forward next session.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

In a committee upon the Appellate Jurisdiction (House of Lords) a resolution was agreed to laying a formal foundation for the clauses in the bill with that view, granting salaries and retiring pensions.

The Judgments Execution Bill was discussed at some length, the debate being ultimately adjourned.

THURSDAY, JULY 10.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

INCREASE IN THE CRIME OF POISONING.

Lord CAMPBELL called attention to the recent increase in the crime of poisoning, and intimated the necessity of providing some legislative restriction for the sale of poisons.

The LORD CHANCELLOR intimated that proper means for providing legislative regulations in the sale of poisons were now under serious consideration by the Government.

The Dwellings for the Labouring Classes (Ireland) Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The LORD CHANCELLOR laid on the table the promised bill ending the Bishops of London and Durham to resign their sees, and making suitable provision for those prelates in their retirement. The bill was read a first time, and ordered for second reading on Monday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

NAVIGATION OF THE DANUBE.

Lord PALMERSTON stated, in reply to Colonel DANNE, that, according to his interpretation of the treaty, the navigation of the Danube was absolutely free to the vessels of all nations from the mouth of the river to the highest navigable point, under such regulations as the commissioners appointed to investigate the matter might please to appoint.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION BILL.

On the motion for going into committee on the Appellate Jurisdiction (House of Lords) Bill.

Mr. R. CURRIE moved, as an amendment, that the measure should be referred to a select committee. Tracing the antecedents of the measure, which he maintained were of very questionable and suspicious character, he contended that it was framed in a delusive spirit of compromise. If referred to a select committee, ample evidence, he was assured, would be offered to secure its summary rejection.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. E. DENISON.

Mr. MALINS confessed that the bill was liable to many objections, on which the Hon. and Learned Member enlarged at much length, but he recommended the House to accept it as being the best they could get.

Mr. CARDWELL deprecated the hasty adoption, at so late a period of the session, of a measure which was confessedly so imperfect. It was a mere stop-gap measure, and if the Commons refused to pass it at once, the House of Lords would in all probability hereafter consent to some more complete reform of their judicial functions.

Mr. GLADSTONE supported the amendment, remarking that the measure had been condemned on all sides. Even those members who voted for it could find nothing to say in its behalf. Describing the dangers that were to be avoided, and the objects that should be secured, he maintained that the bill was utterly objectionable in every point of view, and exhorted the House, at all events, to take time for consideration before they dealt with so important a subject.

Lord PALMERSTON wished to read the measure as simply designed for the single object of augmenting the judicial force of the House of Lords. He denied that it originated in a compromise between parties, confessing at the same time that it embodied an adjustment of opinions on the life peerage question. The appellate jurisdiction was not, he admitted, an inherent attribute of the upper branch of the legislature, but he should without displeasure see it transferred to another tribunal, but while the power remained in the House of Lords it was necessary to provide for its fitting exercise.

Mr. ROBERTS invited the legal members of the Government to pronounce their opinion whether the bill would or would not retrench the royal prerogative. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL observed that the question was still undecided whether the crown possessed the prerogative of creating life peers of parliament. If that prerogative existed, the bill no doubt limited its exercise.

The House divided, when a majority of 22, in a house of 288 members, was declared for the amendment.

The Encumbered Estates Court (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Vaccination Bill, the Burial Acts Amendment Bill, and the Wills Administration Bill were postponed to next session.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, yielding to an appeal from Lord Palmerston, postponed his motion on the affairs of Italy to Monday next.

MR. RICHARD DUNN.—This gentleman now figures before the world in a new light, to wit—as the lover of the Princess Mary of Cambridge. He has been writing to her Royal Highness letters of the most passionate nature; and when, on Thursday, he was examined on the matter before the magistrate at Bow Street, justified his conduct by the assertion that the Princess had made advances to him; that she had winked at him in the streets; that he had had certain interviews with "Sarah," her Royal Highness's maid, while the Princess herself was on the stairs, only too bashful to come in; and cited other proofs of affection. Nor was this the only royal person who pined for him: the Queen herself bestowed on him her love, and the doors of the palace were always open to him. The Magistrate was convinced of Mr. Dunn's insanity, and ordered him to be placed under restraint.

HAMPSHIRE HEATH.—The representative vestry of Marylebone have unanimously adopted a petition to Parliament, in which they submit that, failing any other mode of finding the money requisite for the purchase of Hampshire Heath, and the approaches thereto, such a sale of Crown Lands might be made as would raise the required amount, or an exchange of Crown Lands might be effected with Sir Thomas Maryn Wilson, the result being that Crown Lands would thus be obtained near the metropolis for Crown Lands in remote situations, almost unknown to, and unapproached by, the people of London.

EVACUATION OF KERTCH.—On the delivery of Kertch by the English to the Russians, the latter met cordially fraternized with their late foes, went through the ceremony of crossing colours, shook hands and evinced a hearty goodwill accompanied by some generous expression of feeling, and a twist in Crimean champagne. The Russian authorities gave a magnificent banquet to the English officers. The Russian band accompanied the English troops to the point of embarkation.



# INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. XXVI. LAND AHEAD.

The form which seemed to be gathering a-head of the Palmerston Ministry has dispersed, and now there appears to be nothing but fair weather before it. As we foretold, the Opposition refused to follow the leadership of Mr. Moore, and the Government gained an easy victory. The acknowledged leader of the Conservative party did not speak nor vote, but when the division came on, quietly glided out into a private room at the back of the Chair. Mr. Spooner, a genuine old Tory, deprecated the discussion and voted against Mr. Moore, followed by many of the same party. Nor were the Peelite found in the Opposition, though Mr. Gladstone's speech showed that it was not out of affection for the Ministry, or approval of its policy, that they refused to assist to overthrow it.

## GLADSTONE'S VOTE.

It may be asked, and has been asked, how Mr. Gladstone could vote for the Government, after having so strongly condemned it in his long and coloured harangue. Well, to understand this conduct, it may be remembered that the real question before the House was—whether the House should go into supply, or whether it should stop supply, by a vote of censure of the Government; or, in other words, whether it should say, "No, we will not grant you supplies, because we so entirely disapprove of your conduct in the American enlistment business, that we think you not fit to be trusted with the people's money." This was the real question before the House; and it was quite consistent for Mr. Gladstone, or any other member, to say—that though he did not approve of the conduct of the Government, he did not think it right, under all circumstances, to overthrow it by refusing supply. If the motion of Mr. Moore had been a substantive one, simply whether the House approved of the conduct of the Government or not, all who disapproved of it must have voted against it, or else refused to vote at all. To be perfectly consistent, they must of course have voted for the motion. It was not, however, a substantive motion but an amendment. The original motion was, "That the Speaker do now leave the Chair," that is, "That the House resolve itself into a Committee of Supply." And it was for this that Mr. Gladstone and many more with him voted.

## A CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

In fact, it is clear to everybody that the Conservative party is "demoralised," disintegrated, has no leading idea as a centripetal force to bind it together. Disraeli is looked upon with suspicion. Sir John Pakington's educational schemes are opposed by Napier, opposed by Henley, although all three sit close together. Mr. Spooner's fanatical motions on Mynoth are not accepted by any of the Tory leaders. And there are also many other questions, and grave questions too, on which every man of more on the Conservative side of the House seems to hold different opinions to his neighbours. Under such circumstances, how is a Conservative Government possible? It is not possible.

## WHERE ARE THE MEN?

And further, if the party were united, where could they find the men wherewith to form a Government? They are certainly not in the House of Commons. Disraeli is a man of great abilities; Pakington, Henley, White, and Napier are also men of considerable talents, but not of sufficient power to stand against the phalanx of old and practised officials which would be opposed to them. Lord Stanley is no doubt a rising man, and will some day occupy no mean position as a statesman; but then, though he sits on the front Conservative bench, he is not a Conservative. He continues to sit in his old place probably from old associations, but his feelings and aspirations clearly point in quite another direction. In fact, Lord Stanley's position is a very peculiar one. He is, as is well-known, the heir of the house of Derby, was Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in his father's administration from March to December, 1852; was elected for King's Lynn in 1848, of course as a Conservative; but during the last year or two every time he has spoken he has shown tendencies which, though tolerated by his Tory neighbours, have clearly proved that though with them he is not of them, and that the time is not far distant when he will flap his wings and leave them altogether. Indeed, there is something not only anomalous but ludicrous in his Lordship's position, which cannot be better illustrated than by the following little scene which we lately witnessed in a country farm-yard.

## A HEN AND A DUCK-CHICK.

Some time ago we were in a farm-yard when an old hen "came off her nest" with a fine brood of chickens, which she proudly led away on a foraging expedition for food. Now it so happened that one of the eggs which she had sat upon was a duck's egg, and consequently the chicken therefrom was a duck. The old lady, however, did not seem to notice this peculiarity of her family until she happened to lead her brood near to a pond, and the duck-chick, obedient to its instinct, took to the water, and then the surprise, the fear, the anger of Dame Partlet was ludicrous in the extreme. She spread out her feathers, ran to the water's edge, and clucked-clucked with all her might; but it was all to no purpose, the little duck fearlessly sailed away, regardless of its foster-parent's rage, astonishment, and terror. He had been, it is true, hatched by a hen, but he was a duck for all that, and must obey his instinct. Well, the old Conservative party is the hen, and Lord Stanley is the duck-chick. This party brought him into Parliament, hatched him as it were into political life, but alas, to their astonishment, every time he gets up to speak he sails away into regions which are as foreign to them as water is to an old hen. This was most manifest when his Lordship delivered his famous speech on education—that in which he so unceremoniously wiped out the line of demarcation which had been laid down between religious and secular knowledge, by declaring that "all knowledge is divine." Fancy the horror of Mr. Spooner, Mr. Napier, Mr. Newdegate, and others of the Tory school, when they heard this awfully heretical sentiment. It is well known that Lord Palmerston offered the Colonial Secretaryship to the Noble Lord, and though he did not accept the offer, it was understood that the refusal was given more out of deference to his father's views than from any decided objection of his own to the offer. It is clear, then, that in Conservative calculations, the party can hardly reckon upon the permanent services of Lord Derby's son. Indeed, everybody who listens to Lord Stanley must see that there is no more real sympathy between the Tories and the Noble Lord than there was between the Jews and the Samaritans of ancient days.

## THE HEROES OF KARS.

The Premier the other day at Harrow elicited an enthusiastic and vociferous cheer by saying, "that while General Williams had modestly alluded to himself and his comrades as the MEN OF KARS, he (Lord Palmerston) felt that they were entitled to be designated as the HEROES OF KARS." His Lordship's panegyric would have been more valuable, were it not notorious that he has the special rhetorical gift of often stirring real sentiment by simulated enthusiasm, and frequently false antithesis. The truth of his quasi-epigram at Harrow, the nation has for some time unreservedly recognised; and, unfortunately for the Minister's originality, Mr. Brant, consul at Erzerum, in a despatch to the Earl of Clarendon, of October 5th, 1855, wrote "I am sure that your Lordship will appreciate the services of General Williams and his small band of heroes, who have achieved so much under every possible discouragement, and in spite of so much apathy, incapacity, and jealousy on the part of the Turkish military commanders."

Mr. Brant might have gone on to add, (but a consul at Erzerum dares not attack an ambassador at Constantinople) in spite of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe's gross neglect of his duties to General Williams, in spite of major restraints placed on Omar Pacha in the Crimea, in spite of imbecility, ignorance, and dull blind worship of routine and precedent at home. When the blue-book on Kars was first laid on the table of the House of Commons, we spoke our mind on its contents, and further research and reflection have only confirmed our decision, that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe is "an arrogant, pig-headed, offensive, incompetent man—pompous as a leader, and jealous as a woman, without a touch of greatness or generosity about him." Dr. Sandwith let him down very gently indeed. The title of Colonel Lake's promised volume does not portend any discussion of the causes of the non-arrival of supplies and reinforcements to the beleaguered fortress; but while this blue-book can be found on the shelf of a library, and the verbiage of "Hansard" be a source of reference, so long will any

thinking man with the slightest capacity for syllogism arrive rather speedily at the conclusion, that whatever be the Ambassador's influence or usefulness in Turkey, the one and the other were held in abeyance by his irresolvability and narrowness of character.

But whatever ambassadors and cabinets may do, Hero-worship is not dead in England. It is perhaps ill-regulated, eccentric, capricious, and sometimes exaggerated—prone, perhaps, to worship a chief to the neglect of his comrades, and to reward merit in a commander and overlook it in a subaltern. The Horatian dictum may sometimes be reversed:—

"Quicquid delirant Reges, plectuntur Achivi"

—and when the "Reges" are successful, the "Achivi" are forgotten; the reciprocity being all on one side.

The gallant gentlemen, however, whose portraits we this week present to our readers, cannot complain of the ingratitude of their country. Their transcendent merits entitle them to veneration and honour at the hands of every patriotic man; but, having arrived at a moment when there is a dearth of excitement in the worlds of politics and fashion, they have been carressed and fêted in a manner without parallel or precedent. Of substantial rewards, General Williams, being the lion, has had the lion's share. A baronetcy, a thousand a-year, the Commandantship of Woolwich, and a seat in Parliament, prove that the age has not forgotten chivalry even in the vulgar matter of loaves and fishes. But it remains to be seen whether Sir W. Fenwick Williams, K.C.B., &c., &c., will, if European convulsions, very near at hand, hurry us into the arena of war, be given such a command as will enable him—unfettered by the pedantry of Downing Street despatches, and the ridiculously solemn suggestions of incapable officials—to make the power of England felt, and the name of England feared, in the good old Wellington style.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM FENWICK WILLIAMS, BART., K.C.B., is a bachelor, and we shall therefore say nothing dogmatic about his age. He was born in Nova Scotia, and a contemporary adds, in 1810. Perhaps if we date his nativity one *lustrum* back we shall be nearer the mark. He came at an early age to this country, and was sent to the Royal Academy of Artillery, at Woolwich, by His Royal Highness the late Duke of Kent. Having passed his examination with distinction, he obtained a commission as second-lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in 1823, attained the rank of first-lieutenant in 1827, and obtained his captaincy in 1837. His first scene of responsible and important duty was in Ceylon, where he was for some time employed by the Government as geographer and engineer; and by the able discharge of his duties in that position, gave earnest of future greatness, should circumstances ever grant him such an opportunity as would give scope for the development of his powers.

He was next sent to Turkey, and during his stay in this country received as a recognition of his useful labours the brevet rank of Major. By Lord Aberdeen, who was then at the head of the Foreign Office, he received his appointment as her Majesty's Commissioner for examining and settling the boundary between the Turkish and Persian frontiers. Here was a very delicate and arduous operation, and one which would give room for the display of diplomatic tact, and worldly discretion. It was, moreover, a service of considerable peril. He was continually exposed, not only to the severe trial of a varying and unhealthy climate; but was compelled to live in tents amidst wild tribes, where even the pervading power of the English name and nation did not inspire terror into wandering robbers and lawless chieftains. Here, however, he exhibited the patience and fearlessness which distinguished his defence of Kars. He was chosen by the late Lord Vivian (formerly Sir Hussey Vivian), then Master-General of the Ordnance, to instruct the Turks in artillery practice, and as many of his military disciples proved most expert gunners during the last campaign, the fruits of his labours have been amply displayed. It was while employed in these duties that he acquired that profound and sagacious appreciation of Turkish character, which, despite the treatment he had to endure at the hands of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, gave him during the last two years such a marvellous influence with the Ottoman Government, and such authority over the Turkish soldiers. Of course, as he was beloved by the men, he was proportionately feared and hated by the sluggish, cowardly, and corrupt officers; who had many of them gained their promotion by arts so vile and abominable, that none but the pen of a Tacitus or a Juvenal could describe them; and our own age, not the purest in the world, would stand abashed at the delineation. It is a common error to suppose that he is equally versed in the Turkish language. This is not the case. His vocabulary, however, was sufficiently rich to enable him to express his indignation and disgust at the system of fraud, plunder, and immorality by which he was surrounded, and to issue orders in that bold and peremptory style, which can rouse the Oriental mind from the languor superinduced by an indolent resignation to destiny, and a too copious consumption of opium.

Major Williams took a prominent part in the conferences which preceded the Treaty of Erzerum in 1847, was soon after made a lieutenant-colonel, and in 1852 had conferred on him the Companionship of the Bath.

Lord Clarendon, to whom the General has in his public speeches of late so frequently paid a tribute of respect and gratitude, saw that such experience, and such energy—not often now to be discovered in the *protégés* of lords and ministers—would be usefully employed in the scene of his former labours; and at the commencement of the war with Russia, in 1854, appointed him her Majesty's Commissioner with the Turkish Army in the East, promoting him to the rank of full colonel. At the end of this year, he received from the Turkish Government the rank of *Ferik*, a General of Division, conveyed in the following terms:—"To the very noble, very great, very honourable, and illustrious personage Williams Pacha, one of the colonels of the illustrious British Government, who is with my Imperial army in Asia, on whom the high rank of *Ferik* (General of Division) has been conferred. When my present Imperial diploma shall have reached thee, thou shalt learn as follows: Whereas my Sublime Porte knows quite well, by experience, thy great ability and thy vast knowledge of military affairs, and that for these reasons thou art with my Imperial army in Asia; and whereas I hold thee in good will and esteem, I have, in conformity with the representation of the Seraskier, conferred upon thee the high rank of *Ferik*; and such is my Sovereign will, in virtue whereof my present firman has emanated from my Imperial Divan. When thou shalt have learnt the above, thou wilt make every effort for continuing to give proofs of thy devotion, and to render good and loyal services to my Sublime Porte. Understand and trust the noble signature which adorns this Imperial Diploma, given in the first day of the month Rebiul Akhîr, 1271." This condescending and flowery effusion would be quite perfect, had the Sultan or the Seraskier added, as a postscript, "In the name of the Prophet, figs."

Very shortly after this honour was conferred upon him, in language of such marked sublimity, our own Government, in a less pretentious fashion, promoted Colonel Williams (*Ferik*) to be a brigadier-general. The story of his gallant defence of Kars has been of late so much before the public, that it will be quite needless to reproduce it here. All our readers must know of the difficulties which he overcame, of the gallant encounter of the 17th June, 1855, and the long and sanguinary battle of the 29th September following, when Mouravieff's brave army was repulsed by the yet braver warriors of the Crescent, and driven from a field strewn with thousands of their comrades slain—of the bitter privations, the unceasing vigilance, the terrible sufferings from expectations of reinforcements ever promised and ever disappointing; and, finally, of the honourable capitulation, the terms of which conferred undying honour on the magnanimity of the Russian General. Of the treatment he met with at the hands of the Russians in almost every part of that gigantic empire, the marvellous work of Colonel Lake must tell us something, and, it is said, will contain very many letters of the General's, written from Kars and during his captivity. How this country has welcomed him since his return, his recent receptions, the hospitalities that greet him everywhere, must be fresh in the memories of all.

General Williams has been returned without opposition for the town of Calne. A rotten borough, since the days when Canning and Peel sat for such places, has seldom been turned to so good account. This day he and his comrades are to be banqueted at the Reform Club in the most splendid and sumptuous manner; and it is rumoured that the Liberal M.P. Baronet Brigadier-General has applied for six months' leave of absence, and will during the recess revisit the place of his birth, where he will doubtless be

greeted with the enthusiasm which chivalrous conduct should and will always command.

## COLONEL LAKE, C.B.

is a brigadier-general in the Turkish army, and has the same right to that title as Lieutenant Teesdale to that of lieutenant-colonel, which by courtesy he enjoys. Colonel Awdell Lake proves the good old rule of *fortes creantur fortibus*, and is descended from an ancient line of valorous ancestors. He is the third son of the late Sir J. W. Lake, Bart., who was lineally descended from the Sir Edward Lake who fought for King Charles with such obstinate courage at the battle of Edgehill and who received his Baronetcy as a reward for his undaunted prowess on the field. This gallant gentleman received, say historians, no less than sixteen wounds, and though his bridle arm was disabled, fought by the side of his Sovereign throughout the whole of that memorable day. The Hero of Kars, no unworthy scion of such a race, was born in Warwickshire, on the classic ground of Kenilworth, memory-haunted by the genius of the great Sir Walter Scott. The inhabitants of Rainsgate are, we believe, labouring under a delusion in claiming the Colonel as a townsman; and whether from this error, or more probably owing to the fact that his family have been in the habit of repairing there for many years during the summer, and that the Colonel is personally known to, and respected by many of them, are about to present him on Monday next with a very handsome sword, made by Messrs. Storr and Mortimer, the value being 150 guineas, as a mark of their admiration of his skill and bravery in the long and masterly defence of Kars. He was born at Kenilworth and not Rainsgate, however, as we have before observed.

He was educated at Harrow, where he gave great promise of future success; and passed from that famous school—the school of Byron and of Peel, and other eminent men—to the Hon. East India Company's Military College at Addiscombe. Here he received the usual education given to those designed for military duty in our Indian Empire, and to use the regular Addiscombe phrase "got engineers," which is equivalent to a first-class as compared with other classes in the examination at Oxford and Cambridge. He was appointed to the Madras Engineers in 1826, and was for a very long time employed in the Southern Mahratta country, with the Doonah Field Force, under the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles M'Leod.

His long experience in India, and the talent and energy for which he was well known there as an Engineer officer, especially qualified him for the duties required in Asia Minor during the late campaign. Though the Turks fight with astonishing courage and perseverance behind earthworks, they are, nevertheless, ignorant of the art of fortification. The subject of this memoir was, therefore, selected by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, and, with the local rank of lieutenant-colonel at first, placed on the staff of General Williams, for the express purpose of strengthening by batteries and outworks the position at Kars. These duties, all concerned in them have testified to it, were performed with eminent ability. The despatches of General Williams abound in eulogies of his untiring energy, and his scientific execution of the task allotted to him. So highly did the Russians think of them, that General Mouravieff had a plan of them taken; and although it is entirely untrue that the castle of Kars and all the fortifications have been blown up, it is well known that the English tabias have been carefully destroyed. As he has a work in the press on its blockade and his subsequent captivity, we shall leave our readers to hear his own story, which we are sure he will tell with the ability and modesty which are characteristics of him in common with other highly distinguished men. Colonel Lake has been for his services in Asia Minor promoted since his return to the rank of colonel in the Royal Army, has had conferred on him the Companionship of the Bath, and been appointed aide-de-camp to her Majesty, and performed his first duties in that position on Wednesday, during the procession of the Guards.

These rewards are most of them honorary, and some even costly to the recipient. It is to be hoped that some substantial mark of national gratitude may soon be added to them.

## THE LATE CAPTAIN THOMPSON, C.B.

This lamented young officer had been, like his friend and fellow-prisoner, Colonel Lake, in the service of the Hon. East India Company. He was the third son of Jonathan Thompson, Esq., of Sherwood Hall, Notts, who was for some time Receiver-General of the Crown-Rents for the northern counties, an appointment which he owed to the friendship of the Duke of Newcastle, whom, as Earl of Lincoln, he had accompanied to Eton in the capacity of private tutor.

Henry Lincolne Thompson was born in the year 1828, and educated at Eton, and is remembered by his contemporaries as a clever, spirited, and promising boy. In 1845 he received a direct appointment to India, and was made an ensign in the 68th regiment of Bengal Native Infantry. On February 12th, 1850, he was promoted to a lieutenantancy; and in an engagement in the second Burmese war received a wound in the arm, which shattered one of the nerves, and caused him much suffering. This injury grew worse; and, after nine years' service, he returned on furlough to England for the purpose of undergoing an operation; but on reaching this country, and finding that Indian officers were wanted for the campaign in the East, he at once, though his arm was still in a sling, volunteered; received an appointment from the Duke of Newcastle; and after making but a very short stay with his relatives in England, started at once for Kars. His services here, in drilling the infantry, and afterwards in his command of the battery of the Karadagh, were most efficient; and his comrades, who now so sincerely deplore his loss, speak with affection of his constant flow of exuberant spirits, his wit and geniality, and good humour, and of the patience with which he underwent personal suffering, from his health being undermined by unceasing vigilance and over-exertion.

He was frequently mentioned eulogistically in the despatches, and received the special thanks of General Williams for the tact and energy with which he got a long gun into position on the 20th of Sept., and poured a destructive fire into the Russian ranks. His recent melancholy death, which cast such a gloom over the happy family who were so justly proud of him, all must remember—his conduct and courage history will record. The Government have, unasked, offered a liberal life-pension to his widowed mother. He has two brothers employed in the service of their country.

## LIEUTENANT TEESDALE, C.B.

is the aide-de-camp of General Williams; and as he is a much younger man than any of this "little band of heroes," has a great career before him, if he avails himself wisely of the important experience he has so early received. His heroic conduct on the 29th of September, at Kars, entitles him to the admiration of his fellow-countrymen. Sent out to the East before either Colonel Lake or Captain Thompson, he was at first for some time at Kars, from which place he wrote reports, to be found in the blue-book, descriptive of the condition of the army at that place. Upon the arrival of those officers, he returned to General Williams at Erzerum, and afterwards proceeded, with Dr. Sandwith and the General, to Kars. Here, as an artillery officer, he rendered most efficient assistance in defending the place. As the General's aide-de-camp, he was sent with the flag of truce to the Russian camp, to ask an interview for General Williams with General Mouravieff to discuss the terms of capitulation.

He is the son of Colonel Teesdale, a distinguished officer in the Royal Artillery—was born in 1833, at Graham's Town, Cape of Good Hope—entered the Royal Military Academy in 1848, and received a commission in the Royal Artillery in 1851. He served, previous to the campaign at Kars, at Woolwich, Corfu, and Portsmouth.

## MR. CHURCHILL.

is the private secretary of General Sir W. F. Williams. Pera is his birth-place, and his parents for some time resided there. He was educated at Paris, and on his return from that capital, was sent with General Williams to the Turco-Persian frontier. He is the son of Mr. Churchill, of Constantinople.

We have still a few words to say, with reference to the group of portraits on the following page. That of General Williams is copied from a photograph taken by Mr. Mayall by command of her Majesty, for the Queen's private collection. A peculiar interest attaches to this portrait, as it depicts the Gallant General in the very uniform which he wore during the protracted defence of Kars. The portrait of Captain Thompson is from a drawing made by his friend, Mr. Churchill, now in possession of Captain Thompson's mother. The other portraits are from photographs taken by Mr. Mayall, specially for the purpose of this engraving.





MAJOR THREDALE. MR. CHURCHILL (GEN. WILLIAMS'S SECRETARY).

THE HEROES OF KARS.—(FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY MATAILL)

GENERAL WILLIAMS.

CAPTAIN THOMPSON.

COLONEL LAAR.



MDLLE. PICCOLOMINI

AS THE

## FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO."

WE imagine Mademoiselle Piccolomini to be descended lineally, or by a collateral relation, from Max Piccolomini, the Captain of Cuirassiers celebrated in Schiller's tragedy of "Wallenstein," which had the rare good fortune to be translated into French by Benjamin Constant, and into English by Coleridge. If this be the case, the military spirit is natural enough to the young soprano who is at present the great support of her Majesty's Theatre. However, for the purposes of art, no such descent is necessary; and Mdle. Piccolomini probably plays Maria in Donizetti's pretty little opera with so much military zest, just as she enters into the pathos and tragedy of the part of Violetta in the "Traviata," and just as her genius would enable her to assume any other character for which she is not absolutely disqualified in a physical sense.

Maria, in the "Figlia del Reggimento," has been a favourite part with Jenny Lind, Sontag, and Alboni. Many years since, it was a favourite character of Madame Anna Thillon's, when Madame Thillon was the pride of the Paris Opera Comique; and it has always been a favourite rôle with all singers, whether of the simple or florid, the grave or gay, the lively or severe schools. We have seen it treated from the sentimental, the brilliant, the purely vocal, the purely histrionic, the pathetic, the comic, and the exclusively military point of view. This many-sided opera has even been known to succeed in the provinces, from the attractive qualities of the drum alone; although, at other times, it has been known to fail from the undue prominence given to the stick.

The "Figlia del Reggimento" was originally produced, or at all events first introduced to the Cisalpinations of Europe, at the Opera Comique in Paris, where it met with a great success, although a considerable time elapsed before it was transferred to the English stage. In fact, for many years, the opera was only known in England through concert pieces, quadrilles, and other more or less ingenious arrangements and disarrangements of the music by the Musards and Julliens of the period.

The work is now looked upon as entirely Italian, like the "Favorita," and other operas by Italian composers, which were originally written for the French stage.

The great success of the "Figlia del Reggimento" is due to two causes, which invariably produce success—above all, in England. In the first place, it is full of "catching" melodies; in the second, the interest is centred in the *prima donna*. Perhaps some operas which are deficient in melody, have met with a *succès d'estime* (as they say in France, where there is a name for every kind of success—positive comparative, and even negative), but it will at all events be found, that every opera which has kept the stage, and which has created anything like an enthusiasm



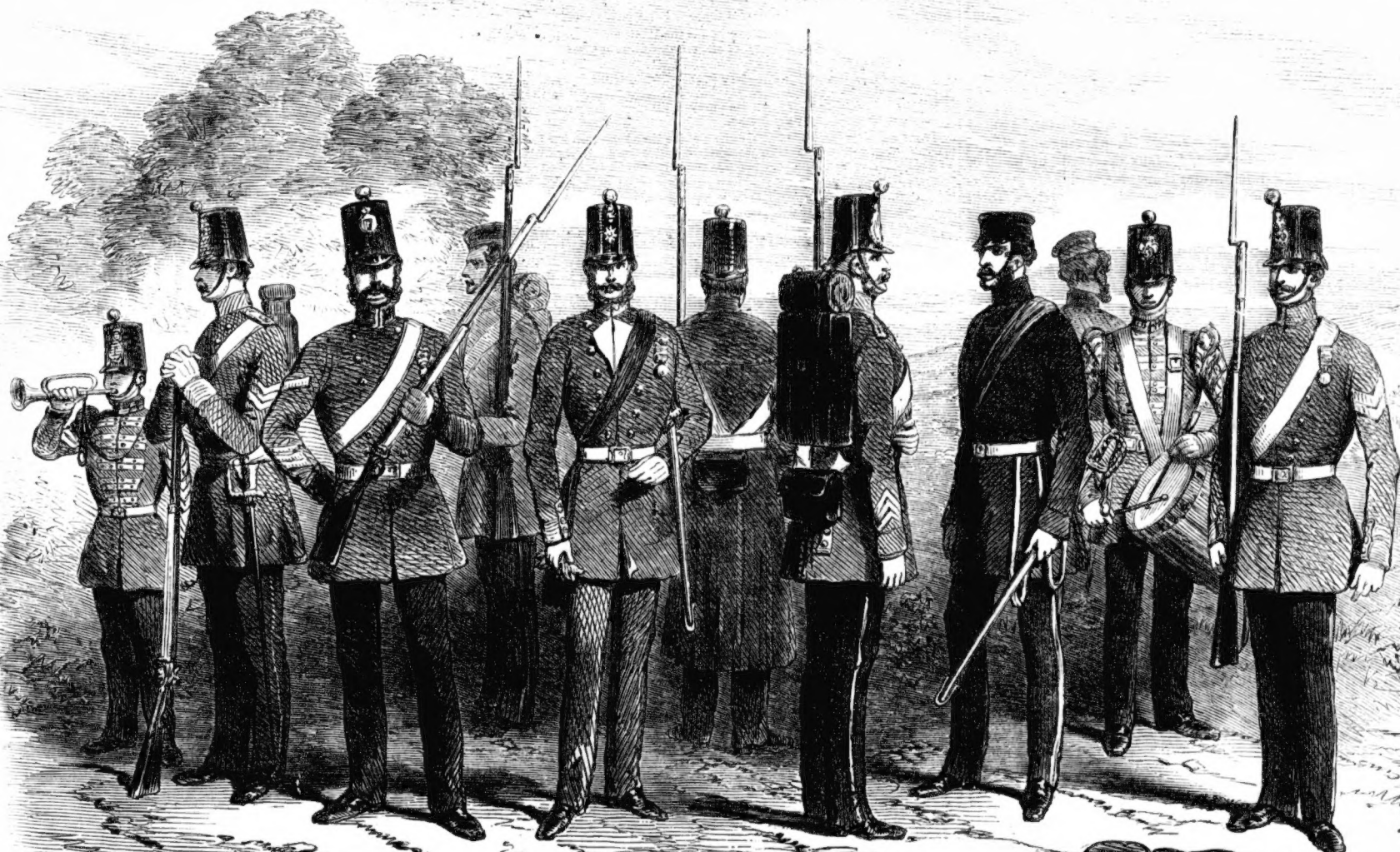
MDLLE. PICCOLOMINI IN LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO.

has depended almost entirely upon the *prima donna*. Thus, "Norma," the "Sonnambula," the "Lucia," have been our greatest operatic successes; while neither "Robert le Diable" nor "Guillaume Tell," in spite of their surpassing merits, have ever held their ground either on the English, or even on the Anglo-Italian stage. In the "Figlia del Reggimento" everything is sacrificed to the character of Maria; and as Maria has also the most charming melodies to sing, the two desiderata we have specified are possessed by the opera in question to the fullest extent, and it accordingly obtained in England more success than any other of Donizetti's productions.

Some years since, unhesitating dilettanti had not yet made up their minds whether Donizetti was or was not a composer of genius, and amateurs were not even agreed as to what the peculiar bent of his talent consisted in—supposing even that he possessed talent at all. In truth, no composer had written in more various styles than Gaetano Donizetti. Sentimental operas, such as the "Lucia," and melodramatic opera, such as "Lucrèce Borgia;" "grand" operas, such as the unhappy "Don Ferdinand;" and comic operas, such as the charming "Elixir" and "Don Pasquale," to say nothing of "Masses" and "Misereres"—formed the *œuvre* of that ill-fated composer, who, after supplying all Europe with music for twenty years, at last ended his days in an asylum. It appears now to be generally admitted, as was certainly the case, that Donizetti's genius lay in the composition of lively, not to say comic, music. If not especially suited for *opera buffa*, or what in English is usually called emphatically "comic opera," he was especially adapted for what the French call *opéra comique*, which demands neither grotesqueness nor buffoonery, but a certain amount of dramatic liveliness, relieved, as a general rule, by a touch of sentiment.

Most of the *habitués* of the Italian Opera have seen Jenny Lind, the angelic *virandière*; Sontag, the lady-like *vivandière*—the *virandière*, in fact, of the *bal masqué*; and Alboni, the fat, the good-humoured, and above all the vocal—who suggests no sort of *virandière* at all. Mademoiselle Piccolomini, without being as pathetic as Jenny Lind, or as brilliant as Sontag, and without being by any means so exquisite a vocalist as Alboni, has, nevertheless, something of the merits of all three, but especially of the two first. Fortunately for Mademoiselle Piccolomini, she has other merits, of which we are unable to give any definite idea by means of comparison. For instance, she looks the character better than any one who has yet assumed it, and acts it throughout with a military air, which confirms us in our belief, as stated at the beginning of this article, that she must really be descended from Max Piccolomini of the Cuirassiers.

Mademoiselle Piccolomini's success in the "Figlia del Reggimento" is what, in the language of the opera and the prize ring, may be emphatically termed a "hit."



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#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. P. is thanked for his communication. Had it been accompanied by a sketch made on the spot, we should willingly have made use of it.

## ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1856.

#### AMERICAN NEWS.

THE last mail brought nothing new from America about our difficulty with them; but the American papers are full of matter about the presidential election and Kansas, which ought not to be without interest for us, and which indeed may affect our own future.

We have had stormy discussions in this country on political subjects, but anything like the violence that is now raging in the United States does not occur here once a century. During June, the state of inflammation has been awful—the North storming against the South; the South against the North;—the New York papers publishing news from Kansas as our papers did from the Crimea, with all the excited aspect of war. We find in a most respectable New York daily this heading:—"FROM KANSAS. THE SACKING OF LAWRENCE. THE BEGINNING OF THE END. HELP WANTED BY THE NORTHERN SQUATTERS!" And then follow columns of narrative with such items as "Rapes," and "Horses stolen," and "Property destroyed." It seems that the editor of the "Herald of Freedom" was seized some weeks since in Missouri as an Abolitionist and imprisoned, and his property destroyed. His wife followed to see what became of him—

"She found her husband in a room at the Harris House (in Westport), guarded by a party of armed men, who searched her portmanteau before they permitted her to pass in. They were molested only by a visit from Robert S. Kelley, of the 'Squatter Sovereign,' the same youth who tarred and feathered the Reverend Pardee Butler."

Poor Brown being ruined, is appealing to the public, and "Appeal of Mr. Brown" occupies its own column, in which the worthy editor begins—

"Fellow Citizens,—I am now in a tent, eight feet by ten, surrounded by armed soldiers, while a guard is passing back and forth in front, with instructions to shoot me down if I attempt to escape!"

We are not surprised to find Brown requesting that "remittances" be addressed to him at "Alton, Illinois."

Among the city news of the same daily paper (dated June 10), we find "Rumoured attack upon Plymouth Church." It was in that church that the Reverend Mr. Beecher raised contributions to purchase the slave woman Sarah, as our readers saw some time since. That offended some individuals of opposite opinions, so they were coming to inflict "condign punishment" had not fifty policemen been provided.

The "Correspondence" is rich in equally curious matter. We find "Volunteers for Kansas" as heading to a letter, in which the writer says:—

"My blood has been at the boiling point for several days; and unless I can do something to roll back the mantle of obloquy and shame, which the minions of Pierce, so rightly named 'Border Ruffians,' have already cast upon the once fair escutcheon of our nation's fame, I shall go down to the grave with the feelings of one who has proved recreant."

This ardent youth invites volunteers to go and fight with him against the Border ruffians—that is (odd as it may seem) against the Government of his own country; for the slave party in Kansas have the authorities on their side. Fancy a man writing to the "Morning Chronicle," to beat up recruits for a fight against the militia of Banffshire! To such a pitch have Pierce, and Slavery, and Universal Suffrage, among them, brought the civilised town of New York!

Occasionally a potentate, or class of persons, gets hard knocks in this country from newspaper writers, but the style in which political foes are just now handled by the Yankees makes one's blood grow cold. "Dough-faces," "border ruffians," "nigger-worshippers," "slave-drivers," are common and polite expressions; but "jackass," "liar," "fool," are plentiful everywhere. Fremont has come forward as a candidate, and is the favourite of the Abolition party. A southern democratic paper threatens him with the "cord of hemp" for his pains! In the same way, one Toombs recently boasted that he would call over the list of his slaves on Bunker's Hill, whereupon a clergyman observed, at a public meeting, "Many hogheads of blood of the pure article would be spilled before that transpired."

The June journals are full of this kind of thing at New York. It is either the case that a civil war impends, of which Kansas is only the first seat and first occasion, or else the Yankees are violent, indecorous, and quarrelsome from pure choice. Any way, the effect is painful, and not favourable to those who think that we shall reform mankind by letting all mankind have a share in government, without reference to property, culture, or the stage of civilisation they have attained.

But the lesson for us more peculiarly is, that we should not attach too much importance to every hasty thing said by people who do everything so vehemently. We can afford to be patient, and to make such concessions as our honour and interest permit. At the same time, we cannot say that the probable accession of Buchanan to the President's seat is over favourable to the cause of peace between England and America. He is put forward by his friends as a conservative kind of President; but we fear he is pledged to a very dangerous policy of extension; and it is certain that, in 1854, he signed a manifesto at Aix-la-Chapelle, in conjunction with Mason and Soule, by which they proposed to buy Cuba from Spain, or, if she would not sell it, to take it by force. People here do not seem to be aware also that he has gained his nomination by subservience to the South or slave-holding interest—a game which Pierce played before him; and how friendly Pierce has been to England we know. Our readers know the pacific nature of our views towards America, and that it is from no hostile feeling of an improper character that we make these observations. But it is well to be prepared in time, and not shrink the possible dangers which may arise from such ambitious men as are obliged to gratify their ambition by courting public favour.

#### NEW MILITARY COSTUME.

AMONG the recent reforms in our military system, reluctantly projected and tardily carried out, the improvement, or alteration, of the soldiers' dress has not been forgotten. Our readers, by turning to the accompanying engraving, will have a clear idea of the new costume appointed for those who compose the regiments of the line.

First, with all the importance becoming his post, appears the corporal, in review order; then a drummer, with an officer in undress, and a private in marching order; then a night sentry; and next, an officer in full dress. After that we have the barrack guard, the lance corporal, the sergeant, and last of all, the bugler.

#### SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE MINISTERIAL WHITE-BAIT DINNER is expected to come off on the 19th, and Parliament will be prorogued on the 21st inst.

THE GOVERNMENT is about to restore the portion of Stirling Castle known as the Governor's House, and including the historically interesting room recognised as the scene of the Douglas assassination, which was destroyed by fire last autumn.

GREAT NUMBERS OF ARABS from the Barbary coast are pouring into Egypt, fleeing their country, where famine and misery prevail to an extraordinary extent.

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION OF ENGINEERS, assembled in Paris to discuss the details of the plan for cutting across the Isthmus of Suez, have adopted the principle of a direct cutting from Suez to the Mediterranean at Pelusium, across the Bitter Lakes. The canal will be fed with sea water.

SIR DE LACY EVANS'S SERVICES have not, it is whispered, been overlooked, and it is owing to his preference for the representation of Westminster that he is not now in an independent and important command.

THE BISHOP OF SODOR and MAN preached recently at Kirk Braddan, near Douglas, but the church was so crowded that the service was adjourned to the open air, where the prelate addressed his congregation from a chair set on a tombstone.

GENERAL VISCOUNT GOUGH has arrived in London from the Crimea.

THE OFFICERS who lately held commands in the Crimea will immediately be placed in similar positions on the staff at home.

MISS NIGHTINGALE has been presented by the Sultan with a magnificent bracelet, set in brilliants. Miss Nightingale has also been elected an honorary Governor of St. George's Hospital.

FROM GIBRALTAR we learn that the French steamer *Panella* ran into the British barque *Queen*, causing the latter to founder. The crew were saved.

THE REFORM CLUB have invited the hero of *Kars* to a grand dinner on the 12th of this month, at which the Attorney-General will take the chair.

A CELEBRATED MORRIS LEADER of Beaver Islands, named Strang, has been shot by two of his former followers.

SIR JOHN BOWRING is preparing for the press an account of the Colony of Hong Kong, its history, present state, and prospects, especially with reference to the Chinese population, their religion, habits, superstitions, and social condition.

THE TURKS have abandoned all the fortresses of the Asiatic coast, and completely destroyed that of Skeffet.

THERE HAS BEEN A RUMOUR AFLOAT that the visit of the King of the Belgians to this country is connected with an intrigue to secure the succession of the Greek throne for H.R.H. the Comte de Flandres. The rumour does not gain much credit.

THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL GUARD have gone into mourning for three days in compliment to their Commander-General Rudiger, who recently died at Carlsbad.

THE DILIGENCE OF BOLOGNA was attacked a few days ago, between Pesaro and Fano, by a party of brigands, and robbed of 9,000 scudi (about £2,000).

THERE ARE FOUR VACANCIES at present in the Order of St. Patrick, caused by the death of the King of Hanover, the late Earl of Lislesel, the late Lord Carew, and the late Earl of Cork.

A COMPANY OF INFLUENTIAL GENTLEMEN connected with South America, has been formed for the purpose of introducing the alpaca into Australia, and the first lot may be confidently expected to arrive in six or seven months.

M. MULLER is now in London, by command of the Emperor Napoleon, engaged on a great picture for the gallery at Versailles, commemorative of the Queen's arrival at St. Cloud. The picture is to contain portraits of the Queen, the Prince, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and several members of the Court.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF ST. PETERSBURG has just required all boatmen, fishermen, &c., to enter into a written engagement that they will permit no private person hiring their craft, to take soundings of the waters along the shores in the Government of St. Petersburg, nor in any branch of the Neva.

LETTERS FROM ARCHANGEL state that the north wind, which had been blowing for some time into the harbour, has accumulated there gigantic masses of ice brought from the Polar Sea. These immense blocks had changed for the time the summer into winter, and seriously impeded the navigation.

THE HON. F. LAWLEY has retired from the turf, and the racing establishment of Mr. J. M. Stanley has been broken up.

THE "BOY JONES" is now undergoing punishment in the Devonport jail, for stealing from the house of Major General Eden, the Commander-in-Chief of the western district.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE occurred at the Turkish Contingent depot, in King Street, Westminster, on Saturday evening.

THE GOVERNMENT intends to confer a pension for life upon the mother of Captain Thompson.

PART OF THE VINES ON THE BANKS OF THE RHONE are attacked with disease. This unfortunate result is attributed to the excessive moisture of the month of May.

LORD SHELBOURNE, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, is to be called to the House of Lords. It is also understood that his Lordship is to be appointed Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Sir William Fenwick Williams, of Kars, is returned for Galce, the late seat of Lord Shelburne.

MILFORD HAVEN has been selected as the port of departure for America, of a line of steamers of great tonnage and great power.

ADMIRAL LORD LYONS has passed through Paris, on his way to the Crimea.

THE SURVIVORS of the officers engaged in the Baltic are about to erect a magnificent cenotaph to the memory of their companions-in-arms who died from disease or fell in battle.

AN AUSTRIAN OFFICER, fishing lately in the Rhine, pulled up from the bottom a sword, which the antiquarians pronounce to have belonged to the Emperor Adolphus. The Duke of Nassau has purchased it of the lucky fisherman for the sum of one hundred and sixty florins.

FOR THE LAST THREE YEARS, during which time horseflesh has been sold at Vienna, 4,725 horses have been slaughtered, which have furnished 1,902,000 lbs. of meat, distributed to the poor in 3,804,000 portions of half-a-pound each.

FORTY SHEEP, following the eccentric movement of their leader, lately dashed through a sheet of glass in a draper's window at Lincoln, and after making the round of the shop, emerged quietly by the door.

THE 20TH REGIMENT has been selected to remain in the city of Sebastopol until it is finally given over to the Russians, and Lieutenant Colonel Evelyn is to take the command of the garrison.

IT IS PROPOSED to erect a monument to the memory of Sir H. R. Bishop, the most distinguished of English composers since the days of Purcell.

A RUSSIAN CORPS of 40,000 men has been sent against Schamyl.

THE OBELISK at INKERMANN is nearly completed, and the inscription on it is said to be, "In memory of the English, French, and Russians, who fell at the battle of Inkermann, 5th November, 1854."

THE SENTENCE OF HENRIQUEZ, who was convicted of murdering a fellow-countryman, has been commuted to transportation for twenty years.

THE PROSECUTION instituted against Mr. Snape, the surgeon at the Surrey Lunatic Asylum, has been postponed to the next session of the Central Criminal Court. Sir F. Theagar is retained for the prosecution, and Mr. Edwin James for the defence.

THE SALISBURY and WIMBORNE RAILWAY is now open for traffic.

DR. ELLIOTSON, writing to the "Medical Times," narrates two instances in which tetanic symptoms have resulted from antimony.

MR. HENRY DRUMMOND, M.P., is about to marry the Hon. Miss Gifford, daughter of the first Baron Gifford.

THE PRINCE and PRINCESS of Prussia, (parents of the young Prince, lately on a visit to our Court) have arrived in England.

A MEETING, presided over by Lord Stanley, was held on Thursday last at Willis's Rooms, to promote a Saturday half-holiday, and an earlier payment of wages throughout the metropolis.

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN arrived at Dublin on Tuesday afternoon, after nearly seven years exile, apparently in excellent health and spirits.

A POLE has been arrested at Hamburg; some boxes filled with addresses and proclamations, intended for promulgation in Poland, were found in his possession.

THE RUSSIAN GENERAL TOTLEBEN intends shortly to visit Italy and the Sardinian capital.

A YACHT was taken out from Sunderland on a trial trip on Sunday. The boat was recently caught in a squall, heeled over, and four men were drowned.

A CONGRESS OF NATURALISTS and PHYSICIANS will be held at Vienna on the 16th of September.

MIDDLE RACHEL still suffers from the effects of her excursion to the United States; her physical debility is so great that rest and diet have failed to recruit her strength. It is not thought that she can re-appear on the stage for a long time to come.

THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY, which will give the Great Western, London and North-Western, and Great Northern railways, a terminus at the General Post Office, has received such a guarantee over one half of its capital as to render its immediate commencement all but certain.

#### THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

THE great event of the week has been the triumphal entry of the *Crucifix*, into London. Fortunately the day, though cloudy, was not wet; so that altogether the ovation was a successful as well as an enthusiastic one. The crowds of people that almost choked up the line of march plied their stentorian lungs in hearty English style.

Two trials occurring during the last few days deserve special notice. The story of the one is as follows:—Mr. Russell, the "Special Correspondent" of the "Times," whose name is now a household word throughout the length and breadth of the land, sends home to us an anecdote, which is duly printed and published, to the effect that "the representative of a celebrated tailoring firm" had got into a row, and been dogged at Balachyn, under the authority of the Provost-Marshal. It appears that the only "representative" of the goose and cabbage in the Crimea, was a certain Mr. Smith, who had gone out as agent for Buckmasters and Co., at a salary of £700 a-year! There being no truth in the flogging story, which was merely a "shave" from the camp, after a lapse of some time, the indignant Schneider writes to the "Times" for recompense and reparation; and they, finding upon inquiry that their Correspondent had been hoaxed, insert a paragraph apologising for the mistake, and giving the true version. This, however, is not enough for the honour of the valourous descendant of Sir Percy Shafter, who brings an action against the producers, engages Mr. Montagu Chambers to fulminate against them in language more remarkable for violence than elegance, and finally obtains from a "special" jury (Heaven save the mark!) a verdict worth £400 damages. The "Times" proprietors are not going to pay this amount without "a further struggle, and the action will be again brought into court. Such a verdict was simply monstrous. Here is a newspaper spending an enormous sum of money to afford the best and earliest intelligence to the nation of all that is passing at a remote place, to which the eyes of the world are turned; here is the servant of that newspaper, braving all manner of risks, and despatching by every possible opportunity the fullest particulars and most minute details that can be gleaned of all the operations, and because he happens to be hoaxed (and there were plenty of fools with the army who would have thought the performance of such a feat the best jest possible), and because that noble institution, the tailoring craft, was brought into a little more ridicule, if possible, than usually stigmatises it—no name being mentioned, understand—a set of pig-headed jurymen, most of whom would doubtless be furious with the news-boy were the "Times" not duly on their breakfast-table, by their verdict inflict a very heavy fine on the proprietors of that journal. It is absurd to argue on the question, as absurd as it is to doubt that on application a new trial will be granted, and the ridiculous judgment be reversed.

The second trial has been more properly terminated, and is altogether of a different stamp. A young man, a brewer of large fortune, in Essex, proposes for a young lady, the daughter of a retired clerk in the Audit Office. He is accepted, writes her the most affectionate letters, all goes on straightly, and the wedding day is fixed, when suddenly he writes to her father that the "affair for the 3rd"—i.e., the wedding—cannot take place. On subsequent explanation, he asserts that the family of his intended have offered a deliberate insult to his own family by neglecting to invite a certain Mrs. Thompson, the brewer's sister; but this is set right, and a further day is fixed for the wedding. The rupture, however, is never healed, the suitor's family persist in their system of annoyance to the friends of the lady, whose father is called "a placeman and a clerk," and, as such, of course beneath the noble brewer's scale; the marriage promise is broken, the action is brought, and the jury return a verdict for the young lady with £3,000 damages. Heavy, certainly, but not excessive when the brewer's conduct is considered. Henceforth he will perhaps learn to think and act for himself, unaided by his worthy mother and "Mrs. Thompson."

I have before now had occasion to point out to you some of the most striking characteristics of that noble institution, the "Observer" newspaper—namely, its twaddle, "frumpishness," and general senility. Last Sunday, it eclipsed itself. "Delicate Ground" is an admirable translation, by Mr. Charles Dance, of "Brutus, laeche César," and was produced several years ago in its Anglicised form at the Lyceum, under the management of Mr. Charles Mathews, who played the principal character. On Saturday last, on the occasion of Mr. Wigan's benefit at the Olympic, it was revived, and played for the first time at that theatre. The intelligent critic of the "Observer," who is evidently better acquainted with St. Pancras meetings and Marylebone parliaments than with theatrical matters, sees in the bills something about "first time," and accordingly writes a long critique, giving the plot of the piece, and concluding by expressing his conviction that it is a decided success, and will have a long run!

Prince Albert, in a letter to Lord Ellesmere, points out the great interest he takes in the forthcoming Exhibition of Art Treasures at Manchester, and makes several useful suggestions for its furtherance. Principal among these is the idea that the Exhibition should lead to the foundation of a national School of Art. The editor-ship of the catalogue of this Exhibition has been confided to Mr. Peter Cunningham.

Some very curious facts about the Palmer case have recently transpired. I hear Sir Alexander Cockburn is said to have stated that he could not conceive any person in Palmer's position showing the firmness and nerve that he did, when he knew that, were he acquitted for Cook's murder, there was not the smallest doubt about his being convicted for the murder of his wife. The Attorney-General declares that, for reasons which he does not care to divulge, he took the most doubtful case first, but that from his thorough investigation of all the circumstances connected with the death of Ann Palmer, he had never the least doubt as to his power of convicting Palmer for that murder.

Another curious thing is that, during his trial, while Lord Derby was seated on the bench, a note was accidentally dropped by Palmer on to the floor, and handed by one of the jailers to Mr. Wetherhead, the governor of Newgate. On perusing it, Mr. Wetherhead found it to be from Lord Derby's head-trainer, disclosing several secrets of the racing stable to Palmer, and hinting at the consideration that was to be paid for the information. Mr. Wetherhead immediately gave the letter to Baron Alderson, who glanced at its contents, and with a smile handed it to Lord Derby. It is needless to say, the trainer has since been dismissed. I have heard it stated that the private diary of Wainwright the insurance poisoner (an elaborate account of whose case was given in this journal some months ago), in which, in his own handwriting, was a deliberate account of all his murders or attempts to murder, was lying in a house within five minutes walk of the Old Bailey, while his disciple Palmer was being tried for a similar crime; for Wainwright was a strychnine poisoner, and there is little doubt but that Palmer, knowing how he had escaped punishment, imitated his practices and hoped for a similar result.

#### THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

*Bis dat, qui cito dat*, says the proverb; but "Tait" comes late, and offers nothing particular for criticism when he arrives. The opening paper, "Labour and Life," is a disquisition on the late-hour system, the early-closing movement, and the Saturday half-holiday, well written enough, but with no striking novelty to commend itself to our notice. The author of "Tangled Talk" is pleasant, as he always is, and discourses cheerily and chattily on several points; his observations and remarks on the influence of personal beauty are the most striking this month. There is, however, a little dash of "article making" in some of his essays, more particularly in "Only a Week ago," and in "Little Betheliana," where voluminous extract supplies the place of pungent original matter. An article on "Poets and Poetry," lenient, too lenient, as regards the somewhat slanguy effusions of a Mrs. Phillipson—a biography of Dr. Kitto—a review of Lord Cockburn's Memorials, and the usual political and literary register, complete the number.

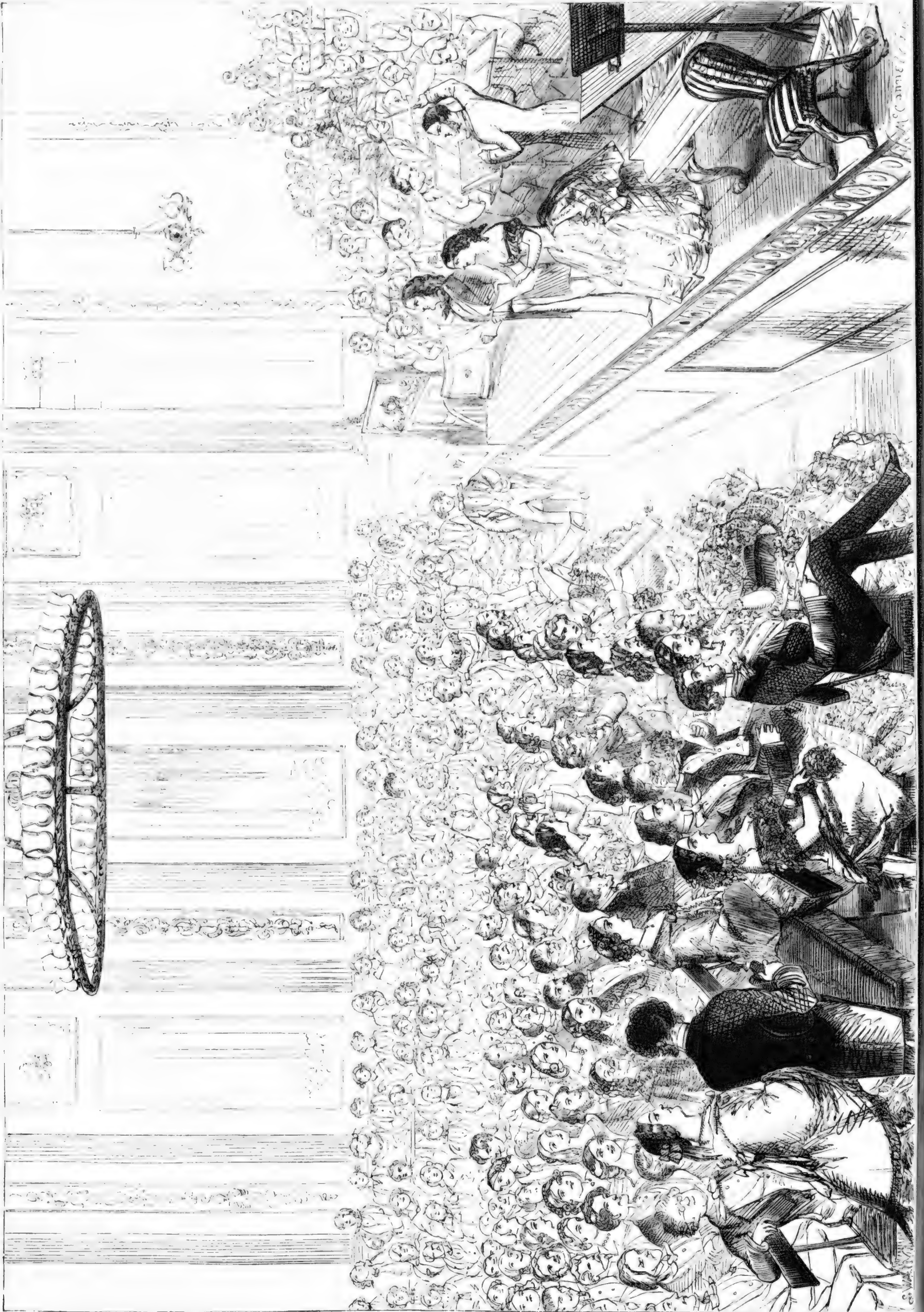
My old friend "Hogg's Instructor," a "magazine which endeavoured to combine amusement with instruction," according to the cant phrase—a periodical of elephantine playfulness—has come out with a new title, "Titan" is the name now chosen; why or wherefore, its sponsor only knows. I see no improvement in the novel series—rather, perhaps, a retrogression. The beginning of a new tale, "A Lord of the Creation," is started, and



ralled during the evening, but much anxiety is felt on his behalf.

Shortly after the arrival at the Pavilion, on Monday, and while her Majesty was in conversation with Viscount Hume in the state-room, an accident of a somewhat singular nature befell that gallant veteran. He had been seated on a couch resting his arm on a table running on castors. Presently he rose, alighted rather heavily on the table, which caused it to slip from under him, and, losing his balance, he fell, injuring his foot severely. His Lordship was raised from the ground, and removed to bed-quarters in great agony, and upon a surgeon arriving from the hospital department, it was found that the ankle was so swollen and inflamed, that it was difficult to say whether the joint was sprained or fractured. Her Majesty expressed great anxiety at the occurrence, and repeatedly sent Colonel Biddup to make inquiries as to Lord Hardinge's injuries. We have since learned that this accident to Lord Hardinge is more alarming than a "sprained ankle" is generally considered to be, inasmuch as it seems to have proved the first symptom of failing health. Lord Hardinge, it appears, was seized with accession of blood to the head; this caused him to grasp the table as he rose; it rolled away from under him, and he fell to the floor. His Lordship rallied during the evening, but much anxiety is felt on his behalf.









EPISCOPAL CHAPEL, CITY OF LONDON CEMETERY, ILFORD.

## THE CEMETERY AT ILFORD.

To the description of the new Cemetery at Ilford, contained in our last number, a few words descriptive of the chapels remain to be added.

The Episcopal chapel stands in the centre of the northern portion of the ground. It is a structure in the Gothic style, surmounted by an elegant spire. Within it is fitted up with studied plainness, the roof, consisting of wooden beams, coloured in imitation of oak, has a strange though not wholly unpicturesque appearance. At the further end of the chapel is placed the reading-desk of the officiating minister, and in the centre stands a large bier covered with black cloth, and about the height of the bearers' shoulders, on which the coffin is laid during the reading of the service. Around the sides of the chapel are seats for the attendants at the funeral.

The Dissenting chapel, standing towards the north-eastern boundary of the cemetery, and near the Catacomb Valley, is also a building in the Gothic style; it is, however, far less elegant in outline than the other, and was erected at not much more than half the cost. The spire is low and ill-proportioned, giving an air of "squabbiness," if we may use the term, to the whole building, which otherwise would not be without its merits. Its interior is fitted up much in the same style as the Episcopal chapel.

## THE MAMMOTH TREE.

The Adelaide Gallery, in the Strand, has seen some curious changes. My first recollection of it is as the home of dreary science; when a mouse went down in a diving-bell, and Perkins's steam-gun poured a never-ending stream of bullets against an iron target. Since then, what have I not seen there? Sad professors with dull entertainments; dissolving views of the oldest conventional stamp; dreary microscopes, with senile fleas and aged water insects feeding on each other; the Marionettes, good at first, but carried on so long as to become positively obnoxious; Hugo Vamp and his gasping attempts at fun with alliterative playbills and pointless vaudevilles; Horace Plastic and his bottle of champagne, the dearest and flattest of flatulent draughts; and, the only two successful among the lot, Mr. Woodin's entertainment and Mr. Laurent's casino. There is a seeming fatality about the building; the mottle-legged children who buy toys in the Lowther Arcade gaze up with wonderstruck eyes at the large glass

doors at the west end near St. Martin's Church; the flash young men who are coming to make purchases of cheap jewellery, the musical amateur from Pask's cornet shop, and the ice-eater from Ehrart's, the pastry cook's, all hurry by with a sidelong glance at the Adelaide Gallery, and

"Say as plain as whisper in the ear,  
'The house is haunted.'"

I am not a nervous man, but for a large sum of money I would not sleep in that building, certain as I am, that when the clock strikes twelve, the ghosts of all the bad exhibitions that have been there come forth and gibber frantically to each other of untaken reserved seats, family tickets to the galleries, and the high price of gas!

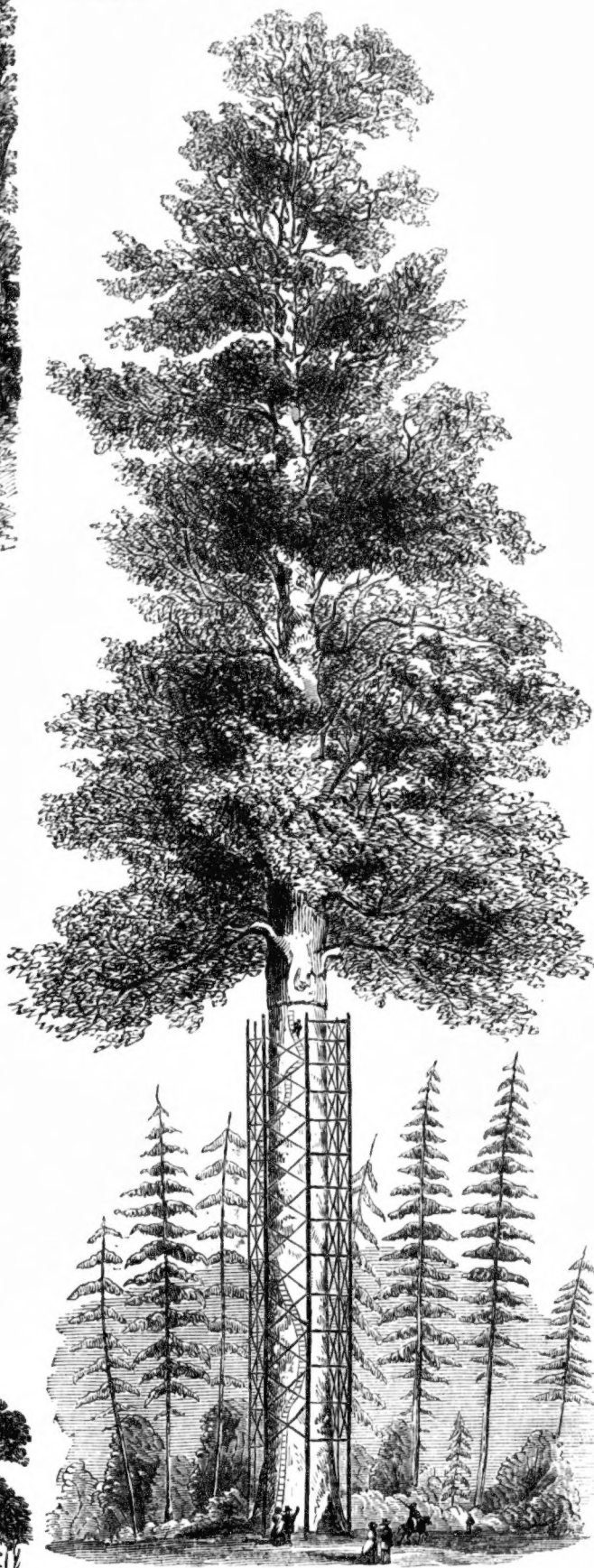
The Exhibition at present held there is of such a nature that no humbug or puffing could be beneficial. It relies solely on its merits as a natural curiosity, and is intended far more for the inspection of the scientific than for the gaping wonder of the general public. In the centre of the gallery, and reaching from floor to ceiling, is the bark of a magnificent tree of almost fabulous dimensions, which originally grew in one of the Californian forests. This bark has been stripped off in lengths of eight feet, and has been joined together so as exactly to represent the exterior of the tree as it grew. When felled, this "sylvan mastodon" stood 363 feet in height, with a circumference at the base of 93 feet and a diameter of 31 feet. It was one of a grove of eighty such, which grow in groups of two or three together, of a height varying from 250 to 300 feet, and a diameter of 15 to 30 feet, and occupying a space of one quarter of a mile square. The bark is in some places sixteen inches thick, of the colour of cedar, and as light and buoyant as cork. The interior is of course hollow, and is so capacious as to allow of a quadrille being conveniently danced in it; it is at present fitted up with chairs, writing-table, &c., and is apparently the place where the proprietor transacts his business. Eighteen months were consumed in felling, trimming, and preparing the tree for extradition, and it was originally erected in the Crystal Palace, New York, where it was one of the lions of the visitors. Botanists who have made a careful examination

of the concentric rings on the trunk of this tree, pronounce it to be between three and four thousand years old, but no decided opinion has been arrived at as to the genus to which it belongs. "*Ee pede Herculem*"—enough of the Mammoth Tree is erected in the Adelaide Gallery to tempt the professed botanist to an excursion to California, and to strike with wonder one whose motto is "*nil admirari*," namely,

THE LOUNGER.

**A PRECIOUS BURDEN.**—Madame Augustine B., a pretty blonde, of twenty-one or twenty-two, landed lately at Dover, as unwell as ladies love to be, and was placed in an arm chair for conveyance to the nearest hotel. A Custom-house officer insisted on finding her a "nurse," and Madame Augustine was promptly delivered of two pelerines, fifteen scarfs, seventeen pieces of lace, twelve pairs of silk stockings, thirty-eight pieces of cotton six reticules, and forty-eight Lyons handkerchiefs!

**RETURN OF THE GREAT COMET.**—The astronomer, M. Babinet, member of the Academy of Sciences, and M. Bonne of Middleburg, Holland, have been making some investigations in respect to the return of the great comet which appeared in the years 104, 392, 682, 975, 1264, and 1556. The result gives the arrival of this rare visitor in August 1858, with an uncertainty of two years more or less.



THE MAMMOTH TREE OF CALIFORNIA.

**MORE CHIVALRY.**—American "difficulties," as they are called, are now rather frequent. In New York lately, John S. Bradford, broker, was publicly cowhided by Benjamin Wood, brother of Mayor Wood. The affair grew out of a communication published in the "Tribune," to which Mr. Wood took exception. The affray took place in front of Mr. Bradford's office. That gentleman had just stepped on the side walk, when Mr. Wood, accompanied by a friend, walked up to him and struck him over the head and face with a cowhide, inflicting a severe gash across the nose. Before the blow could be repeated, Mr. Bradford sprang at his assailant and endeavoured to seize the cowhide, which was a thick, heavy weapon, technically known as a "black snake." Mr. Wood's friend stepped forward, and drawing a revolver, threatened to shoot any one who would attempt to separate the parties. The parties were, however, eventually separated. Again, at Holmesville (Ga.), on the 4th ult., a serious difficulty occurred between V. E. M'Lendon, an attorney, and Dr. H. J. Smith, a knife and pistol being the weapons used. M'Lendon cut Smith in several places about the face and neck, before the latter could bring his revolver to bear upon him. He (Smith) fired four times, only one shot taking effect, and that through the coat sleeve, doing no damage. Smith was blinded by the blood which flowed from the cuts about his face, so that he could not see to take aim. "The parties are gentlemen of character," says the "New York Times," "and very much esteemed."

**MADAME IDA PFEIFFER**, though about to enter on her fifty-ninth year, has determined to set out on a fresh expedition. She intends to take passage for Madagascar, and to spend three years in exploring that country.



NONCONFORMIST CHAPEL, CITY OF LONDON CEMETERY, ILFORD.



### FRIGHTFUL COLLISION IN THE MERSEY.

Having devoted considerable space in another page to concerts in general, we have nothing to say at present about concerts in particular, excepting that they appear to be drawing to a close. The last concert of the Orchestral Union met with great success, and the concerts of the Glee Union, which terminated last week, have been, generally speaking, remarkably good.

Breach of Promise of Marriage.

Mrs. Matthews was cross-examined to show that her sister was haughty and ill-tempered, but this Mrs. Matthews denied. A letter from defendant to plaintiff was then read. It began with "My dear Madgie," went on to express the writer's admiration of dear Madgie's amiable character, and his anxiety for their union, and concluded with, "Your ever affectionate Thomas Woodfine."

## POISONING A HUSBAND.

The jury found that the death of the deceased had been accelerated by antimony, wilfully administered by Betsy McMullen, his wife, and expressed their disapprobation of the indiscriminate dispensing of such med cines.

THE PAPAL NUNCIO IN SWITZERLAND has transmitted to the clergy fresh instructions from Rome as to marriages between Catholics and Protestants, directly opposed to the Federal laws on that point.



**DOLBY'S WEDDING CARDS, Enamel Envelopes.**  
 "At-homes," and Breakfast Invitations, in the present  
 fashion. Note paper and envelopes kept in Stock, ready stamped  
 with the crests of more than 10,000 families. HENRY DOLBY, Wed.



**BOYS' OWN JOURNAL.**  
PART I. of the "BOYS' OWN JOURNAL" is now ready. Price 5d. Free by post for six stamps. It contains fifty articles especially selected for the entertainment and instruction of youth.  
**WEALTH AND WORTH**, a tale, by THOMAS MILLER, is commenced in No. 5, now ready.  
S. O. BELTON, Bouvierie St., Fleet St.

**TO MOTHERS AND SISTERS.**  
THE ATTENTION OF MOTHERS AND SISTERS is solicited to the Boys' Own Journal, the proprietors confidently hope will soon be found in every family in Great Britain.  
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